

NEW SHIPPING ACT
PRESENTS TRADE
RELATION PROBLEM

Clause of Jones Law Demands
Abrogation of Commercial
Treaties and Sets Discriminatory Duty on All Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Under clause 34 of the Jones Shipping Act, passed by the last session of Congress, the State Department must serve notice not later than Friday of this week of the abrogation of practically all the commercial treaties now existing between the United States Government and other nations of the world.

The Department of State has no alternative but to serve the notice, and such official comment as was forthcoming yesterday indicated grave apprehension on the part of all officials who have had to deal with the preparation of the abrogation notice that the task imposed by congressional enactment may precipitate the trade wars, rivalries and retaliations, and the establishment of "economic barriers," the prevention of which in the future has been one of President Wilson's cardinal maxims. It was made clear at the State Department that the President would not serve the notice if he had any choice in the matter.

The kernel of the entire situation is found in section 34 of the Shipping Act, and in it officials see the possibility of grave trouble. This clause declares that all existing treaties "which restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminatory customs duties on imports entering the United States in foreign vessels and which restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminatory tonnage dues" should be terminated, and "the President is hereby authorized and directed within 90 days after this act becomes law to give notice to the several governments respectively parties to such treaties or conventions that so much thereof as impose any such restrictions on the United States will terminate on the expiration of such periods as may be required for the giving of such notice by the provisions of such treaties or conventions."

Tariff Overlooked

What Congress apparently overlooked is the fact that there is a provision of the Underwood tariff law which imposes a 10 per cent tariff duty on goods brought in vessels of all countries that do not have trade reciprocity treaties with the United States. Up to the present time the proviso in question, it is pointed out, hardly counted, for the reason that practically every nation that had ships plying in foreign trade has treaties embodying reciprocal arrangements which prevent discrimination. Immediately on the abrogation of these treaties, however, the discriminatory import duty becomes automatically effective.

The note of official apprehension was sounded on Monday by John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, when he made public a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, warning American business men that this provision might result in American goods being entirely excluded from many foreign countries by way of retaliation.

Officials of the State Department and the Tariff Board indicated yesterday that they are equally aware of the danger intimated by Secretary Payne. In the opinion of these officials, Congress, in its zeal to give American ships all possible advantage in competition with ships of other nations, and in its haste to enact the law and adjourn before the national political conventions, overshot its mark.

Problem Complicated

If the particular restriction referred to in clause 34 was in all cases imposed by treaties dealing with discrimination and no other subject, the matter would be greatly simplified. Such is not the case, however. Almost without exception, American ships all possible advantage in competition with ships of other nations, and in its haste to enact the law and adjourn before the national political conventions, overshot its mark.

For example, the general commercial treaty with Great Britain providing for reciprocal freedom of trade, laying down the plan of the most favored nation, as respects dockage and other port charges, guaranteeing equality of opportunity to lease warehouses, etc., was the direct result of the war of 1812, which was caused largely by trade rivalries. The treaty was first entered into in 1815 and it has been extended in practically its original form since that time.

The American-Japanese commercial treaties had their inception in the treaty forced upon Japan by Admiral Perry in 1854, extended subsequently by more amicable agreements.

The American-French trade con-

tion was entered into in 1822 and the Danish-American trade agreement in 1826. With several other nations trade reciprocity has been an accepted maxim for nearly 100 years. In the case of Great Britain, Japan and Denmark a year's notice is required to abrogate these treaties or any specific provision of them.

CHINA PROPOSES AN
ELECTIVE COUNCIL

National Assembly and Abolition
of Present System of Dual
Governorship Are Important
Reforms Under Consideration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from authoritative Far Eastern sources that both the military and political situations in China have undergone a considerable improvement within the last few weeks. Although conditions cannot be described as absolutely peaceful, great strides have been made toward a satisfactory solution of many of the most urgent Chinese problems.

One of these questions, said to be of paramount importance, is the proposed formation of a National Assembly, which, the informant stated, will be empowered to deal with certain matters of fundamental importance to the state. It is proposed to form elective assemblies in each district of each province. Members will be elected to these assemblies by the people in each district and each province will send a number of members to the National Assembly in proportion to the electorate and the number of districts in that province.

The first matter that will be put before the National Assembly, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, will be the abolition of the present system of dual governorship. Recent events have proved how unsatisfactory is this system of dual control, whereby each province maintains two governors, one military and the other civil. It is now proposed to abolish the office of military governor throughout China.

Ultimate Parliament
When the National Assembly has dealt with all matters laid before it and final decisions are reached thereon, it will then be dissolved. By that time, it is hoped, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated, a parliament, consisting of two chambers, upper and lower, will have been formed at Peking ready to carry on the affairs of the nation.

It is felt that matters of immediate importance should not be delayed until such time as a parliament is elected and in a position to function, hence the formation of a temporary National Assembly.

The informant of The Christian Science Monitor said that the parliament will be thoroughly representative of the people, but franchise will be extended only to those of a certain determined financial and educational standing. This is a new departure in electoral franchise, in that men of intellectual standing, in accordance with the diplomas obtained, will be entitled to vote. This qualifying financial and intellectual standard will be decided later.

Continuing, the informant stated that a difficulty has arisen on account of there being at present two parliaments in China, one at Canton and the other at Peking, both of which are to be dissolved. The Canton "parliament" was formed by members of the Peking Parliament, which was dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai. This dissolution they claimed to be illegal, and set up another parliament at Canton with the result that both parliaments have been making laws. In fact, the informant said, it will take China some time before she can put her house in order.

Changing Diplomats

In reply to an inquiry, no official confirmation could be given to the recent report from Peking that the Chinese Cabinet on August 8 approved the proposal that an exchange of posts should take place between Dr. Wellington Koo, and Alfred Sze, Chinese ministers at Washington and London respectively. Mr. Sze, who took up his duties at the Chinese Legation in London in 1914 would be reviving old friendships by his exchange to America, for he spent 10 years of his university life in the United States. Dr. Koo has been appointed as Chinese representative on the League of Nations, and two other representatives will be appointed later.

China, by virtue of the ratification of the treaty with Austria, which embodies the covenant of the League of Nations, automatically became a member of the League.

CABINET CRISIS
ARISES IN SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—At a cabinet council in reference to the political situation and the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, which is irrevocable, the ministers adopted a vote of confidence in the Premier, who will ask King Alfonso's decision. The King arrived on Monday, and it is believed that he will request Mr. Dato to reorganize the government.

PACKERS FILE PLAN
TO GIVE UP YARDS

Formation of a Holding Company
to Take Over Their Interests
Is Proposed—Boston Firm
Asks for an Option

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The five big packers went into the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday, the last day under the extension of time allotted by the consent decree, and filed their plan for divesting themselves of their interest in the stockyards and railroad terminals, as required by the terms of the decree.

The statements made by attorneys for the big five were practically identical. They set forth that they had found it impossible to find purchasers for these properties, and that, finally, on August 11, F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston had come along with a proposition which furnished the only solution of how to comply with the law and at the same time save the property from sacrifice. This was to form a holding company to take over the packers' interest in the stockyards and their railroad connections. The book value of this property is about \$40,000,000.

Boston Firm Asks for Option
F. H. Prince & Co. asked for an option extending to November 30 for the purchase of the packers' interests at this valuation, one half to be paid in cash and the other half in securities, the packers agreeing to go on with their packing business for 10 years, so that both they and the stockyards should be protected against loss. Emphasis is laid on the point that a special effort will be made to sell securities to livestock producers and dealers and to interest them in the stockyards.

Mr. Prince stated that it would be impossible to dispose of the stockyards individually, as there would be a great demand for the more important yards and little demand for the less profitable ones. In any case it would be impossible to sell the securities under present financial conditions. The only way to meet these difficulties would be to form such a holding company as Mr. Prince proposed and to sell the securities based on a combination of the yards when the time was propitious.

The packers have until September 21 to file amendments and the Department of Justice until September 28 to file objections. The court will hear them on October 7.

Past Stockyard Financing

The name of F. H. Prince & Co. recalls past financing of the stockyards. When the Federal Trade Commission began its investigation of the Chicago stockyards to determine, among other things, in whom the control was vested, it found that, while the operation of the yards was carried on by an Illinois company, the ownership was vested in a New Jersey holding company, and that a Maine holding company, though owning less than one-fourth of the stock of the New Jersey company, was, by virtue of certain contractual relations, entitled to receive all the surplus earnings of the New Jersey company and of its subsidiary companies over a certain per cent.

F. R. Peggam, the treasurer of the Maine company, who held 79,990 shares of the 80,000 as trustee, was found to be an employee in the office of F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston. The other 10 shares were held by employees of the Corporation Trust Company of Portland. They constituted the number of directors required by the Maine law.

So-Called Directors "Dummies"

It was asserted by W. B. Colver, director of the Federal Trade Commission, that the work was done in Boston and that these men were merely dummies. It was at this time the exposure was made of the bearer warrants, an ingenious device for the concealment of the real owners of the stock of the stockyards. Threat to move the yards from Chicago had depressed the value of the stock, which was originally almost wholly held in Boston, and new owners who sought to conceal their ownership in the yards obtained control, F. H. Prince, according to the statements of the Federal Trade Commission, figuring in a useful capacity whenever a new method of financing or of readjusting control was necessary.

"Although the evidence is plain that Prince and Armour were the actual promoters and organizers of the Maine company," says the Federal Trade Commission report, "their names have never been associated with it as directors or stockholders of record on the book. These have always been dummies, clerks of the Corporation Trust Company of Maine and employees of the F. H. Prince Company of Boston."

Move Deemed Significant

The alleged activities of Mr. Prince and J. Ogden Armour in the profitable financial readjustments in the New Jersey and Maine companies were set forth not only in the commission's report but before various congressional committees. It is regarded as significant at this time when the packers are to be divested of their interest in the stockyards by agreement with the Department of Justice and under decree of the court that Mr. Prince should again appear with the only plan which they

regard as feasible for accomplishing what they have been ordered by law to do.

The 15 yards in which the packers are to surrender their interests are as follows: Sioux City, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Fort Worth, Kansas City, East St. Louis, Omaha, Bourbon (Louisville), Denver, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, El Paso and Wichita. In these yards they own 151,468 shares of stock. Some of the smaller yards are to be sold to local interests.

COAL PRICE SHOULD
DROP, SAYS EXPERT

Economist Declares Increases
Since Spring More Than
Cover Wage Award of the
Anthracite Coal Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a statement issued yesterday characterizing the recent wage award of the anthracite coal commission as the most reactionary decision made by an industrial tribunal during the reconstruction period, W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the United Mine Workers, charged the mining interests with having "cleaned up" \$15,000,000 at the expense of the public during the last four months.

Mr. Lauck stated that the price of anthracite coal to the consumer should be reduced as a result of the award which accorded a 17 per cent wage increase to the miners instead of the 31 per cent increase asked for, making an aggregate increase of about \$85,000,000 a year in wages paid out by the mine operators. The \$1 per ton increase made by the anthracite operators last April to cover any wage increase the commission might make has been multiplied many times, said Mr. Lauck, and has netted them 50 cents a ton over and above the amount they are now required to pay the mine workers in back pay.

No Excuse for Recent Increases

There is no excuse for the dealers here advancing the price of anthracite \$3.70 per ton since May 1, and for consumers in other cities being confronted with even greater advances, the statement declared.

Mr. Lauck contended that since the wage increase added only 50 cents to the labor cost of producing a ton of coal, and since the operators last April advanced the cost to the consumer sufficiently to cover an increased labor cost of \$1 a ton, which was expected as a result of the award, the price should now be reduced.

"These advances have been based on a prospective increase in labor costs and it now appearing that the operators' estimate of what that increase would be was fully double what it has actually proved to be, it is obvious that one of the immediate effects of the award should be the reducing of the price to the consumer at least \$1.85 per ton, on the basis of the Washington price advances since May 1," Mr. Lauck says.

Another criticism of the award is that it forces "glaring inequalities" on the anthracite miners as compared with those in bituminous mines and defers the day when the industry shall become stabilized and "brought to a maximum of productive efficiency."

Basis of Trouble

The basis of the trouble, it was said, lies in the fact that the anthracite workers are asked to accept a minimum wage of \$4.20, as contrasted with the \$6 per day for the bituminous miners granted by the bituminous commission which, by agreement, is now being increased to \$7.50 in Illinois and to \$6.75 or \$7 in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Both the public and the miners are at present being exploited for the aggrandizement of a Wall Street financial group, and the anthracite industry is practically under its control, in the opinion of Mr. Lauck.

As evidence, he pointed out that during the public hearings the mine workers sought to bring out all the facts relating to labor costs, prices and profits, but their exhibits and evidence on those points were ruled out by the commission when the anthracite operators interposed objections to their being incorporated in the record.

"I am impelled to say, in all frankness, that the commission's award is a great surprise and disappointment to me," said Mr. Lauck. "Throughout the hearings the operators declared repeatedly that they accepted the principle of the living wage, but by no stretch of the imagination can the commission's award be said to be based upon that principle. On the contrary, the majority report repudiates this principle, which has been accepted by the federal electric railway commission, by the railroad labor board and by the bituminous commission. Therefore, in this respect the award is the most reactionary decision that has been made by an industrial tribunal during the reconstruction period."

HOG ISLAND YARD
OFFERED FOR SALE

Shipping Board Will Receive
Bids With \$1,000,000 Deposits for Purchase of the
Great Shipbuilding Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hog Island, the great shipyard near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, built by the United States Government during the war as a "fabricated" ship plant designed to turn out tonnage in quantity to overcome the submarine menace, is now offered for sale by the United States Shipping Board. Sealed bids will be received up to 10 a. m. of October 30, next. Each bidder must submit with his bid a certified check, made payable to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for \$1,000,000.

The shipyard covers 946 acres, has a water frontage of two miles, and includes equipment consisting of 27 warehouses, 86 miles of railroad tracks, 21 miles of roads, 50 shipbuilding ways, sewerage and drainage, seven steamship piers, administration, record and telephone buildings, shop buildings, power, air, electric, steam, and oil lines, classification yards and fire protection. The warehouses have a floor area of about 1,750,000 square feet, and all are connected with the railroad lines. There are 146 acres of material storage yards for such goods as can be left in the open air. Each of the seven piers is four-tracked and provided with four self-propelling cranes with clearance sufficient to permit the operation of standard-gauge railroad equipment.

Of the 50 ways, 10 are concrete and the rest wood. A detailed inventory will be accessible to prospective bidders at the office of the director of the supply and sales division of the Shipping Board at Sixth and B streets, southwest, Washington.

Check Bids Sale

The \$1,000,000 check of the successful bidder will be applied to the purchase price, which must be paid in full within five years of the date of sale. Should the purchase not be completed, the check will be retained as forfeit to the corporation, which reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

In view of the magnitude of the Hog Island project, it would hardly appear that there could be more than a small number of possible purchasers. The cost of the yard to the government has been variously estimated, but probably exceeded \$100,000,000. In its completed form it is probably the best equipped shipyard in the world, for it is designed to turn out ships of a standard design, just as an automobile factory would turn out motor cars.

Numerous allegations of corruption in connection with the building of the Hog Island yard were made. The contractors were for the most part let on the "cost-plus" basis, which readily lent itself to extravagance and inefficiency. A congressional inquiry into the building of the yard was made. Although there was no question, when the job was done, that it had been done in a highly creditable fashion, it was generally felt that the expense was far in excess of what was warranted, and that the contractors concerned with building the yard had made more than generous profits.

Cost Exceeded Estimate

The original estimate of the cost of the yard had been greatly surpassed. It was said, long before the yard was 50 per cent completed.

Among the charges made regarding Hog Island at the time it was built, was an allegation that the \$500,000 dummy corporation which took the

major contract was actually without financial responsibility, and that millions in profits were made on this small investment.

The income tax figures brought out recently by Basil M. Manly, former chairman of the War Labor Board, revealed that one \$500,000 corporation in the United States had, in one year, made more than \$14,000,000 in profits, and although Mr. Manly understood that this was a steel corporation, nothing in the steel industry could be identified as corresponding with it. On the other hand, the description of the corporation corresponded fairly well with what had been intimated regarding the Hog Island dummy enterprise.

Incidental to the building of Hog Island, the United States Government erected a large number of modern brick houses in the suburbs of Philadelphia for the shipyard workers. The Merchant Marine Act of 1920 requires the government to dispose of these houses, as well as others put up elsewhere for the same purpose.

Loss Is Probable

There is little reason to believe that anything even remotely approaching the great cost of the Hog Island enterprise will be realized by the government. On similar large scale construction, it is asserted, bids have, in some instances, averaged as low as 15 per cent of cost. Few corporations will be able to consider the purchase and enormous pressure will probably be put on the government to dispose of it by interests which view jealously any attempt of the government to undertake business affairs. Since the government is in a position where it is practically forced to sell and the prospective bidders are few in number, the latter will be enabled to set the price, in all probability.

Another large sale by the government, the disposal of the Old Hickory powder plant near Nashville, Tennessee, has been postponed so far as the date of receiving bids is concerned, from September 2 to September 30. Many inquiries have been received regarding the sale of this plant, the War Department says, for, although it was put up for the manufacture of smokeless powder, its units can be readily adapted for manufacturing chemicals, rubber goods, pulp and paper, coke, food products, iron and steel, aluminum, refrigerators and photographic films. This plant, as a whole, is said to have cost \$85,000,000.

The Shipping Board also offers for sale four steel steamships, the Northern King, Northern Queen, Northern Light and the Northern Wave, each of about 4000 tons, and two wood harbor tugs, the Salem and the Bison. Bids on the steamships must be in by September 6 and will be opened on September 7. Those on the tugs must be ready and will be opened a week later.

LEYDEN WELCOMES
PILGRIM FATHERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LEYDEN, Holland (Tuesday)—The Pilgrim Fathers were received on Monday at Leyden, the academy address of welcome being delivered by Jonkheer van Karnebeck, the Foreign Minister. The honorary degree of Doctor of Political Science was conferred upon Viscount Bryce, of London, and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, by Professor Vannes. The first session of the Pilgrim Fathers was held on Monday afternoon, presided over by William Phillips, the United States Minister at The Hague, and addresses were delivered by H. G. Wood, director of the Woodbrooke Settlement at Birmingham, Prof. A. Eekho of Leyden, and Dr. William Elliott Griffiths of Ithaca, New York. The Pilgrims were received in the Town Hall by the Mayor of Leyden, Mr. De Gyselar, on Monday evening.

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Bialystok, where Polish armored train and nine armaments cars were captured. In the Brest-Litovsk region, fighting of a local nature is proceeding. In the Vladimir Volynsk region, the Red troops have occupied Bielsk town, together with some villages north of it. Three guns and some prisoners were taken in this sector. In the Lomberg and Przemysl region, fierce fighting continues with a balance in favor of the Bolsheviks.

LORD BEAVERBROOK ON VISIT TO CANADA

British Peer Gives His View on the Irish Matters and Discusses Economic Situation—Expectation of Low Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Ireland of today has assumed a new phase," said Lord Beaverbrook, a former Canadian financier and now a member of the British House of Lords, during the course of an interview on his arrival here. "It is now purely a civil war."

"The North American continent will begin to realize," he declared, "that the granting of a government to Sinn Féin was not so simple. It will be clear from this time forward that the two sections are engaged in mortal conflict."

"Every other man I meet has a solution, and many have much to say in criticism of the British Government, though not so much as I used to hear before the war. I find myself somewhat intolerant toward those who speak without knowledge. I have much sympathy for the family of the Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. MacSwiney, but I also have a considerable fund of sympathy for the women and children of Belfast, the persecuted policemen who are murdered at the church doors, the soldiers who are subject to attack from every hedgerow, free and ditch."

"I cannot understand those Canadian newspapers that devote many columns of obvious propaganda—obvious Sinn Féin propaganda—in recounting the grief of Mr. MacSwiney's brother in New York, with hardly a word for the misery of the devastated houses, desolate widows and helpless orphans of the policemen who have been done down in cold blood by those who say that 'killing is no murder.'"

Views on America

"It is all very well for the American newspapers; they have their public to serve. Besides, I am quite satisfied that American statesmen recognize the insoluble nature of the Irish difficulty set up by Sinn Féin and realize that this is the problem of a people plunged in civil war. A very small proportion of the Irish-American public make an amusingly loud noise, but America will never quarrel with us on political issues. Economic issues, that is another matter."

Speaking of the economic outlook, Lord Beaverbrook said he looked forward to falling prices in wheat and an economic readjustment, following a general lowering of all prices, during which progress and development will be postponed.

"He pointed out that, with the British pound worth something like \$4 here, there was positively no chance of British capital finding its way to America for investment purposes. "When you realize that the loss on shipment of every pound is 86 cents, roughly speaking, and that instead of receiving 7 per cent on \$4.85, the English investor receives 7 per cent on only \$4, you can hardly hope to get British capital here."

Heavy Crops

"All finance is concerned with the future," he went on, "the crops of the world are all bigger than they have ever been. It is as though God had sent rain to a thirsty land. England, America, Germany, Russia, India, all have tremendous crops. It will be simple enough for the Canadian banks to move the great crop of this country to the seaboard, but who will take it? That is another question. England is greatly hampered in buying power, because of the exchanges; Europe is many times worse off; Canada must look forward to a difficult situation in her wheat market."

"I don't fear a panic," he said. "England will take a certain portion of the Canadian crops. But I look forward to falling prices. Besides, the world doesn't realize the extent to which prices are falling all along the line. Sugar and cotton are falling, and so have coffee and woolens. If there is to be a fall in wheat today, and I think it is inevitable, then there must be an economic readjustment."

STUTTGART IS CENTER OF DISTURBANCES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany.—The workers' strike at Württemberg against the payment of government taxes is still in progress and according to the latest information has entered a new and disquieting phase. The local Communist Party has issued a proclamation in which the workers are told that the downfall of the capitalist system can alone remedy their grievances.

Socialist newspapers condemn the action of the Communists and urge the workers not to be misled. All factories are in the hands of the police, and the government, which refuses to surrender to the workers on the vital points of taxation, has large military forces concentrated near Stuttgart, the chief center of disturbance.

All newspaper offices and food shops are closed, and water and gas supplies have been cut off by the strikers.

ELECTION OF DRY CONGRESS URGED

Prohibition Leaders Call Attention to Active Efforts of Liquor Interests Against the Eighteenth Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Dry leaders here said yesterday that the letter written by George T. Carroll, representative of the New Jersey liquor interests, and also president of the National Liquor Dealers League, in which he appealed to those interests for money with which to fight prohibition, should awaken drys throughout the nation to the necessity of making every possible effort to elect a dry Congress. Although the purpose of Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in making the letter public before the congressional committee in Chicago, was to emphasize the commendatory things Mr. Carroll said about James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio and presidential nominee, dry leaders emphasize a broader lesson to be read from it, namely, that the liquor interests are fighting hard to make the next Congress wet, and that the drys must fight hard to prevent them from winning this important stage in the battle for nullification of prohibition by a beer and wine amendment.

Liquor Trade's Plans

The relative importance of the Cox and congressional phases of the situation, it is pointed out, is expressed in the first paragraph of the Carroll letter:

"The organized liquor trade of New Jersey has set out to do its part toward the election of James M. Cox. More than that, we are going to fight as we never fought before to keep the hirings of the Anti-Saloon League out of office; to elect congressmen in the 12 congressional districts of the State who will vote to permit the sale of light wine and beer; to elect assemblymen and state senators who will keep New Jersey from ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment, and prevent the passage of any law curtailing in the Volstead Act in its present form."

What the liquor interests are striving to do in New Jersey they are striving just as hard to do in other states, and dry leaders say that the rank and file of the drys throughout the country should remember this.

Samuel Wilson, assistant secretary of the Anti-Saloon League in New Jersey, who provided Mr. Hays with the Carroll letter, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday described Mr. Carroll as himself a saloon owner and as doing his best now to keep the state liquor organization alive. The latter publishes Justice, a paper which runs brewers' advertising.

Campaign Ammunition

Directly following the San Francisco convention Mr. Carroll's organization began to proclaim the nomination as a "wet victory." Mr. Wilson has had made a facsimile of the first page of Justice, which proclaims, in large headlines, "Cox Wet Victory," and publishes the Governor's picture. American Issue, Anti-Saloon League organ, will publish this facsimile next week, and Mr. Wilson has had calls for 25,000 copies from all over the country, for use among dry Democrats.

Prospects were good, Mr. Wilson said, for election of six or seven dry Republican congressional candidates in New Jersey. Three of the delegation were dry, and they would be re-elected, with three or four new drys elected along with them. And the effect of the election of a dry delegation from a state whose Governor had done everything he could to aid the wets, could hardly be underestimated.

The state legislature campaign was also, apparently, working out in the interests of the drys, and this would make it easier for the next session to pass laws concerning with the federal laws, rather than those passed by the last session in an attempt to nullify prohibition. But the drys were concentrating most of their work on the congressional campaign as the more important; and Mr. Wilson urged drys throughout the country to do likewise.

Campaign Tour by Aeroplane

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Dr. Aaron S. Watkins, Prohibition Party presidential candidate, on September 15 will start a campaign tour by aeroplane, it was announced here yesterday. The tour will cover all states east of the Rocky Mountains.

CAR SHORTAGE IN LUMBER INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—That the car shortage is seriously affecting a majority of the lumber mills in the south, and, therefore, the lumber production of that large and productive district, is shown in the report of the Southern Pine Association, for July, just made public here. Seventy-six member mills reported that out of a total of 15,303 railroad cars ordered and necessary to cover their actual requirements for the shipment of orders on hand, they received only 5789 cars, or 37.82 per cent of their needs.

This cannot be held to be an absolute reflection of the situation, since many mills not reporting doubtless had received more than this percentage though few, if any, received during July, or are receiving now, more than half of the cars they actually need to fill orders already booked, without reference to current or future business.

ness. The report estimates that the mills received an average of only 45 per cent of the cars needed during July.

The car service bureau of the American Railroad Association has assigned Inspector W. H. Hobbs to southern pine territory to investigate car shortages and report measures he considers would be efficacious in relieving them.

The embargo on grain shipments out of New Orleans, laid by the car committee of the American Railroad Association, and now in effect, has resulted in the discovery that there are 1432 freight cars tied up in the yards of New Orleans, which cannot be unloaded, owing to the fact that the consignees of freight here refuse to remove their consignments from the railroad warehouses, inasmuch as the storage rates there are only about 50 per cent of the rates charged by other private and public warehouses.

BELFAST STILL IN DISTURBED STATE

Incendiarism Is Widespread and Frequent Conflicts Occur—Heavy Casualties Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Tuesday).—After a disturbed night, disorders continued on Tuesday morning and a number of workers, proceeding through the Roman Catholic quarter to their work were attacked. The official return of casualties since Saturday gives 17 killed and 175 seriously wounded, with hundreds of cases of minor injuries. The military who were on duty all night at fixed points and in armored cars, remained in possession of all the affected areas. There was some sniping going on throughout the night.

The Sandy Row district was particularly disorderly and a number of looted premises were set on fire. The military and police had to disperse the crowds before the fire brigade could get to work. Later the police and the crowd engaged in conflict in Albion Street and under a fusillade of stones the constabulary were forced to retire. Reinforcements of soldiers arrived and the situation was so threatening that the troops were called out 40 times in the last 24 hours, due mainly to widespread incendiarism in the streets between the Crumlin and Shanell Roads.

Tramcars and entertainments were ordered to cease at 9.30 p. m. on Tuesday night and the issue of permits under the curfew order is being restricted to doctors, nurses and ministers.

French Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—France is not silent in face of the events which are now passing in Ireland. The most severe condemnation of British policy, particularly of Mr. Lloyd George, is expressed not only in Socialist journals, but in responsible organs like The "Matin." The "Matin" asks if it is possible that the government can allow the Lord Mayor of Cork to remain in prison.

It would be lacking in loyalty not to point out the peril which the English run in allowing the struggle to transform itself into a moral conflict between England and civilization. In friendly but plain language the attitude of the British Government is regretted and it is urged that it be altered before it is too late.

Appeals for Mayor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Lord Mayor of Cork is now undergoing the nineteenth day of his hunger strike and appeals are being made to the King, the Premier and the Home Secretary for his release.

SCHEME TO REBUILD DEVASTATED REGIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—A special cheque has been printed which will be presented to visitors to the ravaged regions of France, on which they may indicate the amount they desire to subscribe to rebuild a portion of the ruins. It is the organization known as the Club National du Tourisme which is responsible for this initiative. The project has been under consideration for some time, but at first it was believed that the proposal might be thought undignified.

F. J. Caldwell, who came from America on an industrial commission in Europe, urged that France could not oppose such an invitation to foreigners, who go into the devastated regions, to contribute toward their restoration. The French Restoration Fund, of which the Governor of the Bank of France is treasurer, is now a reality and checks have made their appearance. They contain a line for the name of the bank on which the signatory draws. All such checks received are inscribed in the Golden Book.

SWEDISH COMMITTEE FAVORS PROHIBITION

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday).—Prohibition of all drinks having an alcoholic content exceeding 2.8 per cent is recommended in a report of a government committee appointed in 1911 to consider the liquor question. In addition the committee proposes that absolute prohibition be submitted to a vote of the people, and made effective if three-fifths of the electorate favors it.

The report refers to "the splendid results of prohibition in America."

ACTION AGAINST FREIGHT BROKERS

Indictments in New York Under the Anti-Trust Act Said to Follow Investigations by Officials of the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The indictment of steamship companies, freight brokers and forwarders in this port, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, was not unexpected, for the United States district attorney and the Department of Justice had been working on the evidence for several months. Independent freight brokers have held that the Steamship Freight Brokers Association, also included in the indictment, has a constitution requiring that a member must have a seat on the New York Produce Exchange, and that certain steamship companies refused to pay brokerage to forwarders and brokers who were not members of the association.

The lines refusing to pay brokerage to outsiders claim that membership in the exchange assured them of the responsibility of the brokers and made prompt action possible in case of breach of contract, because the brokers could be expelled from the exchange if they did not make good such breach or any questionable business act. Whether this violates the Sherman law will be decided.

The district attorney's petition in equity asks that he declare illegal not only the association, but also the trans-Atlantic associated freight conferences; and asks for an injunction against any discrimination against freight brokers not members of the exchange or associated in business with a member.

More than a year ago the district attorney requested the trans-Atlantic conferences to produce the minutes of the conferences and all agreements, correspondence and documents relating to freight brokerage. This information was furnished, and had previously been sent to the United States Shipping Board in compliance with the Shipping Act.

Charles C. Burlingham, of counsel for the conferences, says most shipments moving from United States ports were for government account and there was no need for the service of freight brokers, but since the war, with the increase in shipments for private account, ship brokers have resumed their functions.

"There has, for several years, been a conflict between the Steamship Freight Brokers Association of the Port of New York and another association of steamship freight brokers. The principal objection of outside brokers to this association seems to have been that its constitution limits the membership to persons who were either members of the Produce Exchange themselves or were connected in business with a member of the Produce Exchange."

BRITISH MINERS VOTE IN FAVOR OF STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The final figures for the miners' strike ballot exceed the required two-thirds by only 43,018, the figures being:

For a strike..... 606,782
Against..... 238,865

Majority for strike..... 367,917

That the majority for a strike is not larger is due mainly to the heavy anti-strike vote in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. In the former field the majority for a strike was only 2551, on a total vote of 114,509, while in Nottinghamshire the margin was 3123 in a vote of 30,897.

The executive committee of the Miners Federation of Great Britain met on Tuesday at the federation headquarters in Russell Square to consider the result of the ballot and the business for which Tuesday night's meeting of the Triple Industrial Alliance has been summoned. At the conclusion of the meeting Frank Hodges, the secretary of the Miners Federation, announced the official figures as given above.

William Brace, M. P., writing to the South Wales Argus, says the situation is full of anxiety, but certainly it should not be considered hopeless if the government will change its attitude and invite the miners' representatives to a conference for the purpose of trying to find a peaceful solution.

Support for Miners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The "Triple Alliance" of English Labor unanimously approved the coal miners' demands for a 2s. a day increase in wages and reduction in the price of coal of 14s. 2d. a ton.

The resolution, which was passed stated that the miners' claims are just

and should be considered forthwith. A policy in regard to the strike will be adopted by the Alliance on Wednesday.

FRENCH PLANS FOR RADICAL CHANGES

Proposal for Drastic Revision of Constitution Made in Press—Idea Ascribed to Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Revision of the French constitution in a drastic manner is envisaged in newspaper articles which, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, are authoritatively inspired. It is practically a revolution which is proposed, and the most curious fact is that the ideas are declared to be those of Alexander Millerand, the Premier. The parliamentary system which has existed so long is to be modified by admission of all kinds of corporate bodies. While a chamber of deputies would exist, as at present, the Senate would be composed, not of the chief of the politicians, but of representatives of professional associations. The senators would be nominated by the chambers of commerce, and even the Confédération Générale du Travail, the universities, academies and corporations representing all sections of the community.

The presidential functions are also likely to be revised. It is well known that Paul Deschanel, the President, does not at present exercise the duties of his office, living in semi-retirement. Unless he returns quickly, there must be changes, and it is proposed to include on the body which elects the President, commercial, intellectual, academic, and industrial representatives.

At the same time, a vice-president, now missing, from the French constitution, would be nominated.

The surprise caused by the putting forward of such ideas as the ideas of Mr. Millerand in a responsible journal may be imagined. It is true that, before the vacation, Mr. Millerand caused much comment by intimating that a revision of the Constitution was called for.

FRANCE AND THE BRESLAU INCIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Maurice Paleologue, secretary of the Foreign Office, when he saw Dr. William Mayer, German Ambassador, yesterday, did not indicate what were the punishments and guarantees which France demands from Germany on account of the incident at Breslau, where the French consulate was attacked by a crowd. He informed Dr. Mayer that demands will be made through Charles Laurent, French Ambassador in Berlin, upon the German Government. It is understood that France further claims sanctions against those responsible for the incidents at Kattowitz.

France is more than ever determined to put an end to these constant outbreaks, which constitute a menace to peace.

DETAILS GIVEN OF YOZGAD MASSACRE

NEW YORK, New York.—Details of the massacre of Armenians by Turkish Nationalists at Yozgad, Anatolia, reported in dispatches from Paris on Monday, were given the Near East Relief yesterday by Charles V. Farnham of Wheaton, Illinois, recently returned from Asia Minor.

Peasants fleeing to Caesarea from Yozgad told of the crucifixion of men, women and children and the burning of others by the Nationalists and mounted Circassians, who stormed the town early in July, forcing the defenders to surrender. They set fire to the town and part of it burned. All lines of communication were cut. A relief expedition was sent to Yozgad from Caesarea.

PROTEST ON PLANS FOR SOVIET CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A tentative plan to send the 780 Russian children who arrived here on Saturday to France instead of Russia, has brought a protest from L. C. A. K. Martens, representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Government. To protect them from dangers in Soviet Russia they were taken to Siberia, thence on a Japanese freighter to the United States. Mr. Martens described France as the last country in the world where the needs of children of the Russian Soviet régime would be met.



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SERIOUS SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA

Rapid Growth of Rebel Movement Among Arab Tribes—Attacks Made on British Posts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—While Maj.-Gen. Sir Percy Cox, the High Commissioner for Mesopotamia, is on his way to that troubled country to install an Arab administration, the situation grows more ominous, as a "holy war" is now being advocated. The latest communication from the War Office states that the situation in the Montefik area is threatening. A violent jihad is being preached, and this tribe is expected shortly to throw in its lot with the insurgents. Movements of the rebel bands have also been observed in the Samawa region, and renewed attacks on the British posts are expected.

Hillah has again been the center of disturbance, being attacked by a force of 15,000 men on the morning of August 26, but the heavy shell-fire was too much for the attackers, who soon retreated. The thirty-fourth brigade column reached Jerboiyah on August 27, having been delayed on the way by floods, which had washed away the railway. Sabotage has again been directed against the Baghdad to Sherkat railway, and east of Baghdad in the Mendeli area government officials have been molested. Blockhouses are being constructed on the railway from Baghdad to Bakura. To the west and northwest of Baghdad the situation continues quiet.

PREMIER'S POLICY ON FIUME IS UNCERTAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—John Giolitti, the Premier, who had promised to communicate to a Fiume delegation his views on the subject of the proposed proclamation on the independence of Fiume, left Piedmont without doing so on Monday. It is therefore asserted that it is evident that Mr. Giolitti wishes to avoid any undertaking before having learned the views of Alexander Millerand, Premier of France. The proclamation of Fiume's independence, however, will be made on September 12 without regard to the intentions of the Italian Government.

FLORIDA GLADES FOR COLONIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PAIM BEACH, Florida.—More than \$1,000,000 is involved in a proposition made to the Internal Improvement Board of Florida for the purchase of 120,000 acres of Everglade land located in Palm Beach, Lee and De Soto counties. The State holds slightly over a million acres of the glades.

A combination of capitalists, representing Chicago and Florida interests, has offered the State a sum which averages from \$6 to \$50 an acre for the land which would be improved for colonization.

POPULATION OF 33 LEADING CITIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—More than one-fifth of the population of the country is located in 33 leading cities having 200,000 or more inhabitants. A table showing these cities in order of their rank for 1920, issued yesterday by the Census Bureau, places their combined population at 22,724,565, which is slightly more than one-fifth the total population.

are very rare.



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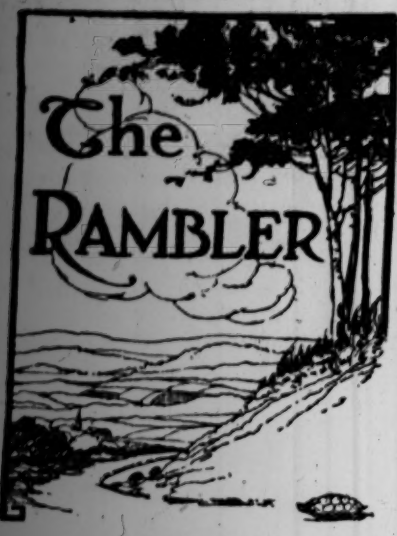
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On Travel

"Travel," remarked the Armorer, "is becoming a greater pleasure every day. I have this summer, for example, achieved one of my ambitions by crossing the continent via the Lincoln Highway."

As you sagaciously whispered to me, stranger, when we took our seats at the round table during the utterance of these words by our prosperous manufacturing friend, they sounded provocative of discussion. There is probably not in all our fellowship a man with a greater belief in the benefits of a mechanized civilization than the Armorer. He measures his comfort by the number of machines that may be made to serve him. He seeks out hotels, on his travels, where the food water circulates in each room; not if he can help it will he lift his hand when he may make pressing a button serve his turn. His office desk is a maze of wires, buttons, machines, and queer devices. He talks to the nearest clerk by telephone, dictates his letters to a phonograph, studies the movements of his mechanics in cinema photographs, performs prodigies of arithmetic on a calculator, and has even machines to stamp and address his letters. Had Jonathan Swift but seen this office before writing about the college of projectors in Gulliver's "Voyage to Laputa," another classic chapter would have been added to English satire. There is nothing the Armorer takes quite so seriously as a machine.

This fondness for mechanics pursues him outside of office hours. His house is as elaborately organized as the hull of a submarine. No inexpert hand dare turn a tap or push a button in his kitchen for fear of letting loose one knows not what floods of energy or unforeseen contrivances. There are machines for making things hot, cold, wet or dry, light or dark. The wonder is that anything in the house is ever done, for workmen are forever tinkering about ever improvements, additions, and repairs. So it was that when the Armorer proclaimed the pleasures of travel, more than one of us were curious to know what degree of mechanical perfection he found in it.

"I suppose," the poet smiled, "that your car gave you no trouble."

This, indeed, was a fair inference, if you knew the Armorer's point of view. "Very little," he replied to the poet, "although it will take a few years yet to make the Lincoln Highway ideal. Now, there are several stretches where your luck depends upon the weather."

"That is interesting," the poet mused. "Did you see much of the country?"

"I have just told you," the Armorer returned, a little piqued, "that I went to the West Coast and back."

"And I have just asked you," the poet said quietly, "if you saw much of the country."

"Trying to impress me with some of your deep stuff, I guess," the Armorer commented. "Well, I don't care. I'm feeling good natured this afternoon. I saw what I wanted to see."

"I wasn't trying to impress you," the poet smiled again. "I asked out of polite and idle curiosity. You have, nevertheless, answered my question. You saw all you wanted to see."

"We may as well hear what you have to say. Out with it. What offense against aesthetics have I committed by going to the coast and back in my motor car?"

"None—none at all," the poet reassured his friend. "It is not in you to commit. You spend your days omitting."

"I don't get this a-tall," the Bondsman cut in. "What's wrong?"

"Travel," the poet began as his friends settled back resignedly in their chairs. "Like anything that is a pleasure to do well in an art. Now the first thing that a demands is to keep a machine out of it. You can travel by walking, by riding horseback, at a pinch in a stage coach, and by the propulsion of the wind. But at any greater speed than eight or ten miles an hour at the most, you are not traveling—you are simply going from place to place."

"All right," the Armorer growled, "I didn't travel, I went."

"Once started, I shall not take your hint and shut up," the poet said with a wink at his friend the Bondsman. "Indeed, few persons have really traveled since Marco Polo made his famous voyages. There are, of course, notable exceptions. Robert Louis Stevenson for one example. But a true traveler is he who wanders into a country of whose very existence he was previously unaware and comes back with a tale of the marvels he has seen there. That is why I asked you, Sir, if you saw much of the country. I wanted to know if you were a real traveler, or simply whizzed by in your car."

"It's rather difficult not to know where you are going these days," the Armorer laughed.

"Granted," the poet said. "That is my point. By inventing machines to take us everywhere rapidly we have attained the paradox of abolishing traveling."

"It takes you to turn a simple thing upside down," the Bondsman ejaculated.

"You think so because your imagination always accepts what is as the

right thing," the poet retorted. "Personally I should prefer to go with Marco Polo, who didn't know where he was going and didn't go to some of the places he said he did, to crossing the continent with my friend here."

"I am not likely to invite you to join me," the Armorer murmured.

"There is nothing so destructive of travel as a guide book or a map. If the map is inaccurate, no harm may be done, but a guide book always has enough correct information scattered through it to discourage one. To travel is to set forth gayly, stick in hand, with neither plan nor purpose save to find pleasure in all the beauty of the world. That is why you should walk, that you may have leisure to absorb the infinite details as you come to them. It may well be that your pilgrimage will become so interesting your whole journey will not take you 10 miles from home, or again, like Coryat, you may go hundreds of miles."

"Who was Coryat? Another poet?" inquired the Bondsman.

"Coryat journeyed afoot through France, Italy, Germany, and Holland in the sixteenth century—and like many travelers before and since wrote up his impressions afterwards. The book he called, with becoming modesty, 'Coryat's Crudities.' It is true that Coryat had a weakness for copying all the inscriptions he found on buildings and transcribed them faithfully into his book. I tremble to think, however, what his volume would be like if he had compiled all the billboards beside the Lincoln Highway. Coryat I call a true traveler because he seldom knew where he was going nor what he would find ahead of him. He traveled, in short, to see and not to get anywhere."

"I get you now," the Bondsman conceded. "Your idea of travel is like taking a hike through the woods just for the fun of it."

"You have understood me perfectly," the poet laughed. "All one needs for traveling is a little free time. Much may be done, however, with a Saturday afternoon. I dare say you have never traveled about this town or its vicinity? When you do set out you go further afield?"

"That's so. The only time I look around is when I have guests from out of town," the Bondsman said.

"There is one other essential," the poet continued. "You must have unlimited curiosity. No one can travel who is bored. But if you have curiosity, you will find wonders at your door. No need to go with Marco Polo to China. You can begin at home."

"I think I'll give your plan a try," the Bondsman exclaimed.

"Good," the poet cried. "What do you say to our beginning our travels together next Saturday afternoon? We could make Pleasant Valley and back before dark."

"You're on," said the Bondsman rising. "I'll meet you here at the round table at 2 o'clock."

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Confronted by the ever-increasing growth of public business the House of Commons last session had recourse to extension of the idea of grand committees. Important bills were accordingly read a first and second time in the House with the Speaker in the chair, and forthwith remitted to grand committees sitting upstairs. This procedure was designed to supersede the committee of the whole House, a stage of legislation usually of considerable length. Adopted by acclamation, the scheme has proved a dismal failure. An underlying fatal objection was that it took too much out of members, who are, after all, only human. Meeting at 11 o'clock in the morning, devoting close attention for the space of four hours to an important measure they were naturally indisposed to gather at 3 in the afternoon and sit till 11 o'clock at night. The consequence was either that difficulty arose in making a quorum for sittings of the grand committee, or that members who had done their duty upstairs neglected to put in an appearance at the subsequent sittings of the House.

Grand committees have accordingly this session been reduced to a normal number. The difficulty remains and peremptorily demands settlement. During the recess a conference of members, presided over by the Speaker, took the matter in hand. They boldly recommended a scheme of federal devolution, bicameral in its constitution. It is proposed that, with the Mother of Parliaments still sitting at Westminster, there shall be established subordinate legislatures meeting in various parts of the country. Two separate chambers composed severally of lords and commons. There is no time available in the present session for discussing this revolutionary change. It will be considered next year in conjunction with the long-pending scheme of reform of the House of Lords.

The government, fed up with strikes of which every day brings fresh development, are threatened with a novelty. At a meeting of the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers, a proposal was gravely made that authors of these various classes should "down pens." It was pointed out that while wages in the trade department had run up all round, the living expenses of authors, dramatists, and composers had similarly advanced, while their rates of pay stood at the level marked before the war. The case of the publishers is equally desperate. Not only are they weighted by the shortage and increased price of paper, the wage sheet has enormously increased. Since April, 1916, printers have demanded and obtained not less than 11 successive rises in wages.

The dozen of London publishers who happen to have a book of mine in the

press writes to me: "We are now paying from three to four times as much for every item in book production as we paid three years ago, and prices continue to rise. A short time ago in making estimates for reprints which used to cost £330 we found that they now cost between £2400 and £2500. I learn from another source that the rate of payment for one compositor, one machineman, and one warehouseman for what was in 1913 a week's work of 55 hours was £5 12s., whereas today it is £14 16s. 11½d."

In other branches of trade, the draper and the grocer, for example, it is possible to shift the burden to the shoulders of the public. To do these gentlemen justice they liberally avail themselves of the opportunity. But the publisher cannot with any prospect of doing business offer for 15s. a book which three years ago was priced at 5s. Yet the difference between the two sums represents the present cost of production. The result is that publishers are compelled to decline books they would in ordinary circumstances readily accept. Thus all but a limited circle of authors find their occupation gone, their means of livelihood diminished while its cost steadily rises. As one discussing the situation bitterly said, "In these days it is better to be a railway engine driver or a coal miner than a scholar who writes books."

SCENE: A COUNTRY AUCTION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The scene might have been a set arranged for the theater. A small old house, such as were built a hundred years ago for a family of modest means, stood at the left; a rambling shed, whose open door showed a miscellaneous collection of household furnishings, projected at right angles with the old house, and made a background; a tree stood at the right. The tree

bore an odd and unexpected fruit. Suspended from a lower branch swung an ingenious seat, and in the seat, secured against all possibility of falling out, swung a baby. Thus had an ingenious mother managed to attend the auction and bring the baby with her: an occasional push kept the contraption swinging, and the morsel of humanity sucked a thumb and was well satisfied with the world.

People who come to New England villages in summer and people who live there the year round sat on the grass, stood in groups, or occupied chairs, making altogether a small, informal amphitheater at whose center of interest a small man in a long linen duster practiced the oratory of the auctioneer and personally conducted one piece of furniture after another into the possession of the highest bidder. Summer dresses predominated, and cars of all varieties waited along the village street till such time as the auction should cease to interest their owners. Had the company been supplied with sandwiches and cakes, it would have seemed a good deal like a picnic. As for the man in the duster, he, too, appeared to have been arranged for the theater: an intelligent comedian might have been acting him. Thus has the realism of the playhouse succeeded in so holding up the mirror that "real life" often looks theatrical.

Happily there is no box office at a country auction. 'Tis a free show for those who seek only entertainment. For my own part, there is always a slight shadow of apprehension, lest I make by accident some gesture which the man in the duster will construe as a bid, and so have some article literally "wished on me" that I do not want. I have been told by those more familiar with auctions that this is an idle apprehension, and that I cannot be thus compelled to purchase an antiquity for which I have neither room nor desire because some stray gesture has seemed to intimate that I do desire it 25 cents' worth more than anybody else. Nevertheless I sit very quiet on my inconspicuous patch of grass, refraining even from scratching my nose, and never by any chance allowing the insistent man in the duster to catch my unwary eye. And so sitting I observe a serious side to this entertainment. There are a few men present to whom this function is no picnic, and, if they bid seldom, they bid with intention. These are the professionals—the dealers who expect sooner or later to make a stout profit on what they purchase. Not for them, I judge, is the eloquence of the man in the duster—but rather and I say to myself, "With you, sir, I would be pleased to do business. There is something about your countenance, sir—I know not what—that induces confidence in you as a merchantman of this ancient truck and tattle. I have their own proper judgment as to how a similar display of eloquence on their own part might hereafter enhance the selling value of this antiquity or that to some more or less credulous customer. Yet these gentry are human

like the rest of us. I pick out one of them, imagining myself, with a full pocketbook and a trusting disposition, queuing after "Colonial" furniture, has kept a reasonable degree of business integrity." I pick out another, and I say to myself, "If ever you sold anything to me, sir, it would be, sir, because you could run faster than I could." On such a quest I should have to trust somebody, for in this recalcitrant and mysterious matter of antique furniture I could certainly not trust myself.

"Five dollars I have," says the man in the duster, or something similar in general effect. Neither the crowd nor the heat dims the fine art with which he plays his part. "Five dollars I have—who'll give me \$3.50—\$5.50—



Men to whom the auction has no resemblance to a picnic

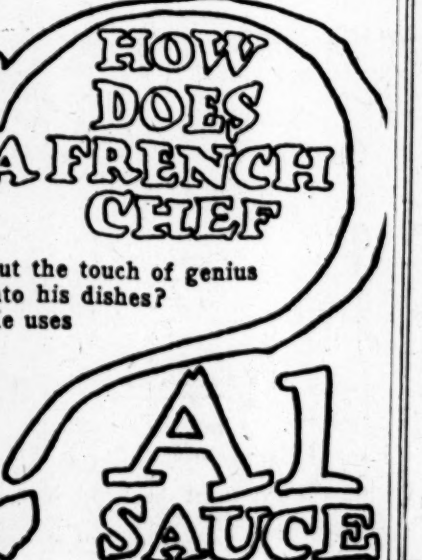
\$5.50. Here's a chair now as the good man who lives in this good old house tells me his grandfather remembers when he was a boy—and it was an old chair then, ladies and gentlemen. Five-fifty I have. Who'll give me \$6—\$6.50. Six I have. Who'll give me \$7. That's right. Seven dollars for this rare old chair: why, if you get tired of sitting on it, you can sell it tomorrow for \$75—the very chair that



The auctioneer might well have been a clever comedian

the grandfather of the good man—\$7.50 I have. Who'll give me \$8—\$8.50—\$9."

So, one after another, all the miscellaneous articles in the shed come out and find bidders, and if one were to philosophize on this miscellany of household things, from the oldest spoil of the garret to the late-Victorian, or later, clothes wringer, one might easily grow pensive. Yet in this case at least there is little ground for anything but a mild, literary emotion: a lot of things that the owners wish to get rid of are being disposed of, and are bringing reasonably satisfactory prices. One may take the auction as one finds it—a fairly typical example of a common occurrence where the summer colony assembles in a region which contains a good many architectural reminders of the "Colonial," and the quest for antiquities flourishes as a pleasing part of the summer vacation. Rumor has it that sometimes a professional dealer hires one of these good old houses, and perhaps the good man himself who lives in it, fills it plausibly with household belongings from his own stock-in-trade, and sells them at auction to considerable advantage. But for most of those who attend, except those thrifty ones in the neighborhood who come seriously on the chance of economically replenishing their own household stock of utilities the auction, however managed, is a free show, an informal social gathering, "something to do," a picturesque incident in the summer life that it is amusing to be part of as well as look at. Amateurs of auctions there are who go to all of them within a considerable radius: sometimes, indeed, the man in the duster cheerfully calls one of these amateurs by her given name, and this passes as part of the humor of his rôle. And some there are who by picking up a piece here and a piece there eventually furnish houses. But few begin so early as the infant swinging from the lower bough of the tree, and contently sucking its thumb.



AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Clumax How-mell earrings from the Indians of Brazil.
Uncut emeralds out of Rio, bezoar stones from Guayaquil.

It is such cargoes as these: cargoes of ivory and rubber, of apes and peacocks, of diamonds and spices, that one thinks of when one hears of the Black Star Line, with its hope of African commerce and a Negro empire. And the attention which Marcus Garvey, the "President-General" of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, has received in the press is largely due to the romance which clings like an aura to his enterprise as well as to his own personal history.

Marcus Garvey is a West Indian, Negro whose youthful adventures educated him in curious ways and finally brought him to England, where he had three years more of formal education. But the chief factor in importance in his early life was his connection with one Duse Mohammed. This man's name is in itself an evocation of strange associations. Duse, for the cultured white man, can suggest only one person, and that a woman whose histrionic genius remains a vivid and thrilling memory. As for Mohammed—the cries of Allah, Allah, ringing in the bazaars in the shrill tones of the Oriental, the spires and domes of the city of Mosques rise at once at the sound of the name. But Duse Mohammed, if one must turn from the romance of associations to cold fact, was not a woman, but an Egyptian man whose dream was an Ethiopian kingdom. He was a curious person, who published a newspaper that worried the English sufficiently to have them suppress it, but who, when war came, devoted himself to the interests of his people by going over to the English. The impress of Duse Mohammed upon young Garvey, however, left its mark; with the result that today he is reading a Negro Bill of Rights before an enthusiastic audience of his brother delegates to the Universal Negro Improvement Association convention.

A convention that lasts for 30 days is in itself an event. By the Negro love for ceremony and color helps to make it impressive and at the least, theatrical. Garvey's marriage was itself typical of the grand manner in which the convention is being conducted. Some 30 ministers officiated. And the bride and groom were escorted by robed attendants wearing the colors of the association. These are black, red and green. Black to denote their race, red for the purity of their blood, and green the color of promise. Academic gowns, bordered with these colors, are the official garments of Garvey's Council; the Secretary, the Chancellor, and so on. The Chancellor, the Rev. William H. Ferris, is an American Negro, a Master of Arts of Yale and Harvard universities, whose more matter-of-fact view of the Negro problem sets him somewhat apart from the romantic vision of the "world-famed orator," as Garvey is consistently termed in the advertisements.

The American Negroes at the convention make up only about one-third of the delegates. The reason for this seems to be that in the West Indies the color question is very different from what it is here. There the Negroes lack leaders of their own race, because these are immediately drawn into the favored mulatto group when they threaten to become dangerous.

Whereas in the United States some of the most influential leaders of the blacks are mulattos. With a banner around which to rally, the West Indians flock together. But the American Negroes, who after all have a different background and a different tradition from the West Indians, are prone to hold aloof.

The gathering, nevertheless, has truly an international character. Garvey has not been at work for some half dozen years to no purpose. One of the more prominent delegates, for example, is Mayor Gabriel Johnson of Monrovia, Liberia. And Haiti and Cuba, Santa Domingo and Bocas del Toro and Newark and Cleveland and Philadelphia combine to give impetus to the realization of a Black Republic.

Liberia is immensely rich in raw materials. What it chiefly needs is labor. And both Europe and America must increasingly turn toward Africa for oil and rubber, copra, and cotton, for gold, and for her glorious timber. A country where cotton grows wild, where the rubber-vine flourishes, and vegetation has the luxuriance of the tropics, is enough to rouse the enthusiasm of the most bored, much more that of a people who regard it with an exile's profound passion. And for the development of the Black Republic, Negro workmen are placing their savings in hundreds of dollars in the hands of Marcus Garvey. It is simple enough to be roused by flags and bands, by the procession of uniformed men, and by the promises of a golden-tongued orator. But it takes a good deal of conviction to make a worker put the treasure of years' hoarding into even so glamorous a venture.

Already Garvey is talking about an Africa that belongs to the Africans "by divine right." Nor is there any delay in the salvo of applause that greet his statements. The fact that the West Indians are wont to see the British Empire's sons march in robes of state serves to intensify their enthusiasm when their own leader initiates imperial precedent in talking of the Black Republic. And the resuscitation of the convention to some monster evangelical meeting, where attachment to the Negro Nation takes the place of a sense of salvation, has not a little to do with the importance it assumes in the eyes of the more ignorant.

What, ver the consequences of the convention, it marks a mile-stone in the history of the Negro race, a race enslaved and exiled, but increasingly self-conscious, and rich in potentialities. There is a great deal of disagreement among the Negroes themselves as to how they shall best adjust themselves to conditions. This picturesque parliament of Negroes has at least the virtue of making them seriously reconsider their promises as well as their consciences.

A One-Man Party

Senator Gardiner leads the Labor Party in the federal upper house of Australia. He is always sure of a unanimous party vote of confidence in him, and contrary to Labor rules he does not hold a caucus meeting before taking any drastic action. As he stands alone in the Senate, the leader of a one-man party, Senator Gardiner finds a sense of humor a most useful asset in countering the quips of unkind members on the other side of the House. While he was vigorously opposing the election of a government nominee as president of the Senate he was asked why he did not propose himself. "If I did," he replied instantly, "I should be assured of the full support of my party!"

TOURING IN SCOTLAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Everything considered, Scotland offers what by general consent doubtless would be admitted as the finest touring ground in the British Islands. It is not that her roads are better, nor that any particular scene is more beautiful than either of the other countries can boast, but rather that all along her highways the scenery far more frequently rises to grandeur, and so seldom descends to the commonplace.

Color, which always plays so important a part in scenic effects, is here in generous measure. The infinite variety of tints in the glens of Scotland is astonishing always to the tourist. Much of this is due to the clear light, to the frequent background of frowning crag or to the distant purple of the mountains. The visitor brings away his souvenir of native heather, and as a bright memory the rich velvety purple carpet of the Scottish hills, glowing and warm in the vital aroma of the peat.

In the Highlands most of the roads are still innocent of the steam roller, but one does not expect tarred surfaces in the mountains and few of the passes are impassable to the motorist who can handle his car on a rugged track. The main roads, except where they are temporarily damaged by timber hauling, are generally good, and in the Lowlands especially so. The 75 miles between Carlisle and Lanark is "perfect road."

Northward from Lanark it reaches through rare scenery by Stirling, Perth, and Pitlochry to far Inverness, seldom losing for long its fast surface or well-constructed main roads. The secondary roads, less well constructed, are often of excellent surface even in the hills. The southern approach to Braemar is typical. Settled country is left behind at the Bridge of Cally, a charming and romantic spot reminiscent of the coombs of Devonshire. Richly wooded valleys radiate in three directions and a gradient takes one up the hillside where lie scattered homesteads and peaceful farmsteads. In a few miles the character of the scene changes to open moorland with distant mountain views. At the Spital of Glenshee human habitations are finally left and the road points continuously upward, and ever at a steeper angle. The mountains on either side close in upon the tourist and in front sheer cliffs of dark rock mount into the clouds. It appears at one moment that there is no escape from this rocky fastness, save over those dark walls ahead, when the road takes a sudden turn to the left, cutting a track round hairpin bends. Beyond this point a comparatively easy gradient takes one to the top of the pass at a spot near the boundary of Perthshire and Aberdeenshire where one comes to rest on the highest road in Britain. A nine miles' descent through scenery varying beyond count takes one into picturesque Braemar still 1000 feet above the sea level.

THE MILKY WAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The stars are nightly attendants. Standing silent upon a great highway, waiting the young moon's coming. See! In the cool hush of late evening thousands among them have flung their clear cloaks of light. Over the dark path where their queen must pass.

Long Telephone Conversations

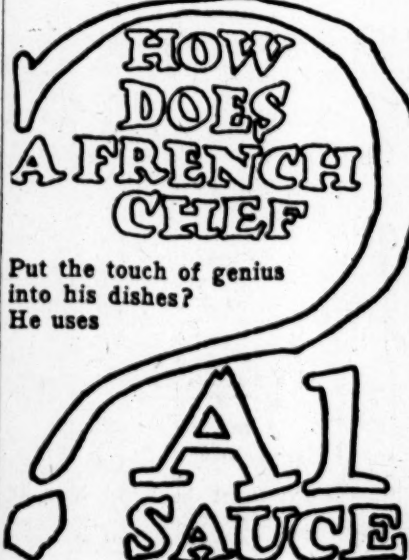
Many telephone users hold the lines for an unnecessarily long period of time.

Long telephone conversations result in the delay and annoyance of repeated busy line reports, particularly in connection with party lines.

Limiting conversations to as short a time as possible, and giving up a party line when requested to do so, will assist in maintaining good telephone service.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

L. P. LANTHIER,
Division Commercial Superintendent.



FLOYD STATEMENT ON SUGAR AWAITED

Further Analysis of the Situation Is Expected—Trade Journal Believes Decline in Price Is Fortunate for the Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Colleagues of John B. Floyd, sugar statistician of the Department of Justice, with headquarters in New York, could give no information yesterday concerning the promised issuance of a statement by Mr. Floyd amplifying his analysis of the sugar situation. "It was said at the New York office that Mr. Floyd, whose views on the sugar situation have been at variance with those of his associates in Washington, was expected to return to New York today. There was no confirmation of the report that A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, would personally take cognizance of Mr. Floyd's analysis of the sugar market price decline."

Mr. Floyd, up to the time of his departure for Washington a few days ago, held to the view that the present decline in the price of sugar was the result of a "false scare." Measures calculated to stabilize the market should be taken, he declared, many wholesalers and dealers were to be saved from business ruin. Instead of there being an oversupply of sugar there was really a prospective shortage, he said.

Mr. Floyd has said repeatedly, "I'm right and they're wrong. I have figures the others haven't and never have had." Considerable interest, therefore, is attached to the statement which Mr. Floyd has promised to issue. Whether there is an actual shortage in prospect or an oversupply is a matter of interest to the consumer. It was expected that Mr. Floyd would have issued his statement before this, but his trip to Washington intervened.

Drop Called Fortunate

Differing from Mr. Floyd's viewpoint, Sugar, an English-Spanish journal devoted to sugar production, believes that "it is a fortunate thing for the sugar industry that the price has already taken a downward turn and the speculator is already unloading a sadder and in some cases a wiser man."

"Nothing injures an industry permanently," the paper will say in a forthcoming issue, "as does a prolonged period of prosperity so excessive that a mushroom growth of speculative projects develops to compete with old established enterprises. In such a case many enter the business with only a superficial knowledge of the problems to be encountered, and the moment bonanza profits drop, they go down. Experience in any industry proves that only those who are qualified to conduct an enterprise on conservative lines, from a knowledge gained by years of experience, are qualified to undertake operations of the magnitude of those involved in the sugar industry."

Cause of Decline

"The industry may look with satisfaction upon the drop in sugar prices which has taken place within the last few weeks on the New York market. The underlying causes are increase in supply due to shipment to the United States of sugar from all parts of the world and the fact that the American demand was overestimated by certain commercial interests using or dealing in sugar. The present liquidation by speculators is the result of a fear that they will lose heavily as a result of accumulated stocks purchased at a fancy figure."

"Numerous speculative plantation projects have been launched, promising to outsiders, in some cases, returns on a comparatively small amount of invested capital. That most of these projects have not yet gone beyond the incipient stage is a fortunate condition, for, had they been allowed to come to maturity, there would have been many losses by innocent persons whose capital was wheedled away from them."

"The industry has a bright prospect and legitimate enterprises have every chance to succeed at a time when demand for the product is increasing. The balance wheel of falling prices will safeguard the investor from the ravages of the inexperienced adventurer, so that the one factor which was lacking is now added, with the probability that the industry will now settle down to a long pull under prosperous conditions."

No Move in Floyd Case

Department of Justice Chiefs Still Absent From Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, and his principal subordinates thus far show no signs of further activity in the case of John B. Floyd, the special agent of the Department of Justice who issued a statement recently in New York City to the effect that the department would protect sugar traders who were being subjected to severe losses by the slump in prices, and that the price of sugar would be kept up.

At the department no action regarding Mr. Floyd would be taken until such time as the Attorney-General returned to his duties, a date as yet indefinite. It did not appear that the department was further interested in the case of Mr. Floyd. At the time of his original statement the department gave out a denial that he spoke with the authority of the Attorney-

General and announced that it would not act in behalf of the speculators. Shortly afterward most of the principal officials of the department left this city.

Capper's Weekly, the organ of Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, makes the following comment on Mr. Floyd:

"August 19 Washington dispatches reported that sugar dealers caught in the recent price slump with large stocks on their hands were appealing to the Department of Justice to save them from loss. Apparently they did not appeal in vain, for the following day The Associated Press reported from New York that retail sugar prices would not drop before January 1 and may increase. John D. Floyd, special agent of the Department of Justice's flying squadron of profiteer hunters, announced today after a conference with refiners and wholesale grocers, 'With such profiteer hunting the profiteers should enjoy being caught.'"

Sugar declined only slightly after Mr. Floyd's statements was made public and has since remained at about 15 cents, although prior to that time there had seemed to be no bottom to the market.

The Washington headquarters of the department issued a general repudiation of Mr. Floyd's statement, but did not interfere with his activities in New York.

Mr. Floyd's Disavowal

Agent Denies Saving Justice Department Would Stabilize Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While some of the refiners and wholesale dealers in sugar continue to insist that the present recession in the price of sugar is accidental and temporary, evidences that there are very good reasons for the drop and that any advance will be artificial and cannot be maintained, are multiplying.

The Department of Justice is taking no active part in the effort to keep down prices for the advantage of the consumer, nor is it apparently exerting itself to help out the speculators who are supposed to have been caught before they could unload at high prices.

Robert T. Scott, secretary to the Attorney-General, said yesterday that the department had nothing to say on the sugar situation at present. He added that he had called in John B. Floyd, the department's agent in New York, who gave out a statement saying that the Department of Justice would act to stabilize the market and to save dealers from loss, and that Mr. Floyd had denied he had made such a statement.

The Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, is not expected to return until the end of the week and it is difficult to find out what is the real significance of divergent statements made by representatives of the department at one time and later reconciled, according to brief statements which do not explain.

In any case, sugar is selling here at 15 cents a pound retail. Estimates made by officials indicate that 975,000 acres of western land were planted to sugar beets this year and the production is estimated at 300 pounds per acre. That would mean a total of almost 300,000,000 pounds of sugar from this source alone. The beet sugar mills begin grinding in August and this alone should keep the price of sugar where it is.

Two shipments of granulated sugar recently arrived in this country from Belgium and it is known that Czechoslovakia has sugar that it would be glad to send if it were not for the disadvantage it is under because of the exchange rate.

Withdrawal from Market

American Sugar Refining Company Operating at One-Third Capacity

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Sugar Refining Company has 10,000,000 pounds of refined sugar and 36,000,000 pounds of raw sugar at its local refinery, with contracts to supply jobbers, wholesalers and other customers to the amount of 52,000,000 pounds, at 22½ cents per pound, and it has withdrawn from the market and is now operating at less than one-third its capacity, according to William Van Vost Warren, manager of the company's New England district, who testified yesterday at an investigation conducted by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, resulting from charges made by the state commission on necessities of life.

Thirty per cent of the country's entire sugar needs are supplied by the five refineries of the American Sugar Refining Company, located in Boston, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, at a price fixed in one office, at 117 Wall Street, New York, Mr. Warren testified. He said that a withdrawal from the market was dictated from that office about a week ago. The contracts under which deliveries will be made to customers for the balance of the year at 22½ cents per pound were made at the "request" of the customers.

Seventy-five per cent of the sugar comes from Cuba, and the rest from Porto Rico. While the capacity of the Boston refinery, according to testimony, is an output of 1,900,000 pounds a day, about 600,000 pounds a day has been the amount refined for the last two weeks. Before then it was 1,700,000 pounds a day. Mr. Warren said that although the supply was ample to permit running at full capacity, the trade could not take all the sugar that could be put out.

As in the case of the Revere Sugar Refinery, which is not connected with the American Sugar Refining Company, or in any agreement with it, Mr. Warren said, the amount of sugar now on hand is the largest this year. At present a surplus exists.

FUEL AND HOUSING FACTS PRESENTED

Further Testimony Given Before Senate Committee on the Embarrassing Conditions of Construction in New England

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Lack of credit, high costs and poor transportation were reiterated yesterday as causes of present conditions by witnesses appearing before the United States Senate committee on reconstruction, which on Monday began a hearing on the housing shortage and alleged profiteering in coal in New England. The exportation of five times the normal amount of coal to Europe was given as an added reason for fuel troubles, which have been complicated by the alleged refusal of dealers to deliver coal to industrial firms according to contract, at the price named therein, while selling large amounts to other concerns at nearly double the contract rate, it is charged.

No hope was expressed that prices of labor or of building materials would fall to any extent within a few years, but William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, chairman of the committee, expects that materials will decrease in price at least 20 per cent with an improvement in transportation facilities.

As priority orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow the transportation of coal in preference to that of building material have, indirectly through freight difficulties, impeded construction, the coal situation entered into the discussion of the housing problem, besides being given a session of its own.

Decline in Dwelling Construction

Herbert A. Wilson, building commissioner of Boston, on Monday read figures showing the number of houses erected in Boston since 1916, as follows: 1916, 923 dwellings, containing 3228 families; 1917, 151 dwellings, containing 574 families; 1918, 23 dwellings, containing 8 families; 1919, 33 dwellings, containing 131 families, and 1920, up to August 1, 12 dwellings, containing 150 families.

Frederic H. Fay, acting chairman of the City Planning Board, stated that from 2000 to 5000 tenements were needed at once.

Fred W. Lumis, building commissioner of Springfield, Massachusetts, presented statistics showing that in his city about one-fourth the number of dwellings are being erected at present as in 1916, and that for every house that is being built, two garages are built. A house that would rent for \$20 a month in 1914 should rent for \$50 a month at the present time. Mr. Lumis said. Reports from Fall River showed that there were empty tenements in that city, but that they were of such a nature that tenants would not live in them.

Mayor Walter H. Cremer of Lynn charged that the present difficulty was due to price manipulation of certain building materials and also the manipulation of coal. He told how coal operators with whom the city had contracts could not fill their contracts at around \$9 a ton, but would sell them quantities of coal at \$16. The city of Lynn is at present arranging to burn crude oil and be relieved of their coal trouble.

A. B. Tenney, representing a group of public utilities, told of the trouble that his own and other companies were having in getting coal. About 47 per cent of the contract coal was all they could get, he said, and the public utility companies were being forced to buy at spot prices, which are considerably higher.

Tax Modification Proposed

Senator Calder announced that the committee may ask Congress to modify the excess profits tax, the surtax and the tax on incomes from real estate mortgages, to induce building throughout the country. About \$14,000,000,000 is now invested in tax-exempt securities, or two and one-half times the normal, to the detriment of building investment, he asserted. All-water transportation of building material to

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Various Fabrics
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for Men and Boys
A rare degree of interested Store Service.
Exclusive, but not expensive.
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New England is being considered by the United States Shipping Board, he said.

The decline in building nationally was about 25 per cent from 1914 to 1918, said Senator Calder, amounting in 1918 to 60 per cent, when building was put under restriction as a war measure. It has averaged only about 20 per cent of normal since.

George Holden Tinkham, Representative from Massachusetts, urged the establishment of a permanent housing bureau in Washington, asserting that housing conditions were so serious all over the country that the government should assist in some practical way as a measure of self-protection.

Apprehension was also acknowledged by Frank P. Cox, manager of the Federal Street works of the General Electric Company of Lynn, who declared that the work of the plant is badly handicapped by the lack of housing.

Increased Coal Costs

Representing the New England railroads, F. F. Dewey, district manager of the commission on car service, maintained that the cost to the railroads of moving coal has increased \$3 a ton over that of last year, which, he said, meant a total increased cost of \$18,000,000 a year. Mr. Dewey said that the reason for the increase in transportation by rail included the differentials in favor of the railroads and the fact that it is easier to handle coal by rail. He stated that on September 1, 1919 there was on hand 600,000 tons of coal, or 61 days' supply, while on August 21, 1920, only 20 days' supply was available. The total consumption of anthracite and bituminous coal in New England was 32,000,000 tons last year, of which 25 per cent was used by the railroads. The year 1916 would represent normal conditions, the amount received being 35,000,000.

Government Blamed

Senator Calder Says It Ordered House Building Stopped

BOSTON, Massachusetts—William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, now investigating alleged profiteering in coal and the housing shortage in New England, as chairman of the United States Senate committee on reconstruction and production, blamed the Administration for the shortage of houses, speaking as the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Parker House yesterday.

"It was the government itself which ordered all building and construction of dwelling houses to cease when the war started," Senator Calder said. "In 1917 the Secretary of the Treasury discouraged a loan for building purposes, and this program continued throughout the duration of the war."

"In 1916 there were 4501 apartments erected in Boston. In 1917 none was built, by order of the government. In 1919 only 419 were erected, only one-tenth of the number in 1916. More garages were built in Boston in 1919 than in any previous year in the history of the city."

"A suggestion which the committee is considering favorably is to exempt from taxation all profits on the sale of new dwelling houses, provided such profits are put back into the construction of more dwellings. I may say that it will probably recommend that an embargo be placed on all export coal shipments until the domestic situation has been relieved."

CUBANS WARNED

HAVANA, Cuba—The impending Cuban elections will be closely observed by the United States Government, says a statement given out at the United States Legation yesterday by Frank White, chargé d'affaires. Warning was given that violence, intimidation and fraud were opposed by the Washington government.



Autumn Brings Ideal Sweater Days

Fibre Silk Sweaters—
\$20.00, \$22.50
and \$25.00

These smart sweaters in navy and black are indispensable these cool days, and are extremely fashionable with a separate skirt of plaid for Fall wear. They are fashioned in the Tuxedo coat model in plain or novelty weaves, with belt or sash as preferred—priced \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE UPHELD LEGALLY

Charles E. Hughes and William Howard Taft See No Obstacle in Way of Immediate Enfranchisement of Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—"The federal amendment is ratified, all anti-suffragists to the contrary, and every woman in the land not disqualified by any discrimination other than sex has a right to vote under the Federal Constitution, and if any state authority denies her that privilege it is her right to demand it in the courts," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association yesterday.

Mrs. Catt's attention was called to newspaper accounts of a letter sent by the American Constitutional League to Marcus B. Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut, opposing a special legislative session there to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment. The letter said that the amendment had not been properly ratified, and that the laws governing voting were still the function of each state.

"It is sometimes necessary for the owner to prove his right of ownership in the courts. This is a parallel now with the women's vote. No honorable state will deny it to the women," says Mrs. Catt.

Mrs. Catt called attention to the statement of Charles E. Hughes, that "the amendment will be immediately self-executing and will render invalid, and therefore ineffective, any existing provision in any state constitution or statute establishing a suffrage disqualification solely upon the ground of sex."

Mrs. Catt also called attention to the recent statement by William Howard Taft: "It follows from this authoritative construction of the Fifteenth Amendment that the Nineteenth Amendment as passed does not need any affirmative action by the states to give women the right to vote at once. It is self-executing. It, by its own force, amends every election law of every state so as to include in the state electorate women as well as men, where only men were given the right to vote before. Of course a woman cannot vote who, if she had been a man could not have voted under the laws of the state where she lives. She must in all respects have the qualifications which men voters must have under the election laws, but if she fulfills these requirements, she can vote and the state cannot prevent her so doing, and no delay of the state in recognizing or acting on the new amendment can prejudice her right to vote."

Mrs. Catt added that an official statement sent from the Department of State in Washington to Miss Caroline L. Reilly, headquarters secretary of the National League of Women Voters, establishes assurance of the legality of the woman's vote. This statement says that "the Secretary of State's proclamation completed the ratification and that no further notification is necessary. All the women of all the states have now the right to proceed with their registration. If any objection is raised by any officials in the states, the woman should telegraph direct to the State Department at Washington and receive official assurance."

No Knowledge of Women's Party
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Denial of any knowledge of a plan to organize a national women's party is made by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.

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DOCTORS AS HEALTH OFFICERS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—A new model bill designed to render practicing or professionally educated physicians and other practitioners of any art or system of healing, or for the prevention or cure of disease, ineligible to membership on boards of health, as health commissioners and other health officials, was recently drafted by F. H. Freeark, an attorney of this city, on behalf of the American Medical Liberty League, which proposes that its state leagues adopt the bill and try to secure its passage in the state legislatures.

"Government health regulations," declared a practicing physician in a leaflet prepared by the league, "should not come from doctors of any school, because, when doctors make such regulations, they interfere both with the individual's free choice of a physician or system and also with the work of the practitioner. They render the best medical practice impossible." "Doctors should not be health officers because it is obviously contrary to public policy, since medical revenues come from disease and not from health," said the leaflet.

GOVERNMENT CORNED BEEF USE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Utilization of War Department corned beef in homes is urged by W. A. Wheeler, in charge of market information of the Department of Agriculture, as a means of attacking living costs. The War Department is releasing a considerable amount of corned beef for sale. Mr. Wheeler's comment follows:

"With fresh beef selling at prices ranging from 40 to 75 cents a pound retail, corned beef at 25 cents per pound can wholesale, is about one-fourth of the fresh meat price on a cooked and boned basis."

PERUVIAN MINISTER RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The resignation of Dr. Meliton P. Porras, Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was announced by the State Department yesterday. In Peruvian circles it was learned that Dr. Porras had protested to President Leguia against the deportation of adherents of former President Pardo and the confiscation of their property. His resignation followed a decision by the Peruvian Supreme Court holding the action of the President to be constitutional.

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AN ULSTER VIEW OF THE IRISH PROBLEM

Operations of Sinn Fein, Remedial Legislation, and Alleged Clerical Control Over Primary Education Throughout Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Ulster's right to be heard on the Irish question is being urged by Lieut. L. Gordon, an Ulsterman, who is connected with the Ulster Protestant Ministerial delegation to the United States, a member of the Loyal Coalition of Boston, and author of "The Truth about Ireland." At the request of the Ulster delegation, Lieutenant Gordon is carrying on work throughout California. He was an officer in the Canadian army and in government service in Canada.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Lieutenant Gordon declared that this country is being deluged with misinformation about British rule in Ireland, which has for its object, he says, the weakening of British prestige in America.

"Only a section of the Irish people support Sinn Fein," declared Mr. Gordon. "In the municipal elections of last January about one-third the vote of all the country was for the candidates of Sinn Fein. Sinn Fein has succeeded in capturing some seats by terrorism and intimidation—seats that would otherwise go to the constitutional National Party."

"This country has been deluged with falsehoods about 'British rule' in Ireland, and a conspiracy is underway to weaken British prestige in America, the propagandists declaring that Britain cannot be trusted; yet for over 100 years the American and British people have lived side by side along the 49th parallel, peacefully, without fort, warship or garrison."

"Sinn Fein is a tool in the hands of Prussianism, Romanism and Bolshevism. There is now no doubt about the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland being part of the international Bolshevik movement, with its gospel of national destruction."

Irish Movement in United States

"The Irish movement in the United States of America not only has its strictly 'Irish officers' here, but also maintains an 'Indian' and an 'Egyptian' office in New York, by which trouble and uprisings in these countries are engineered. It is typically Irish—anything to make trouble and destroy the British Empire."

"The best Roman Catholic element in Ireland is not in favor of this Irish Republic movement. The Rebel army in the Easter rebellion of 1916 was almost entirely recruited from the slums of Dublin, and was nothing more than hired mercenaries, led by Connolly, Pearce, de Valera and some others."

"Ireland is not a nation. It is idle for these agitators to preach separate and distinct nationality for Ireland as a Republic. They are the utterances of men who have nothing to lose, in some cases not even character. Britain cannot permit an Irish Republic because of the great strategic restrictions which it involves. Nor does reasonable Ireland want it, realizing that England is Ireland's best customer, and her protector in every way."

Balance of Power

"Under the British system, Ireland is liberally and justly dealt with. She has 105 Parliamentary representatives to Scotland's 74, although both countries are approximately equal in area and population. Ireland has a member for every 40,000 people, Scotland and England have a member for every 73,000 people. The whole of Ireland is sub-divided into districts and county councils, where the people also elect their own local representatives, who have full power to levy and collect and expend taxes without interference. Irishmen control their own local affairs at home, and for 50 years they have been a big factor in controlling the affairs of the British Empire in the House of Commons, holding the balance of power in America."

"Ireland contributes only 50 per cent of what Scotland does to the British exchequer. Scotland receives back from the British treasury 20 per cent of what she contributes for local expenditure. Last year Ireland received 18 per cent more than she contributed."

Remedial Legislation

"By Britain's remedial legislation Ireland has been born anew, and up to 1915 the country was made peaceful, happy, and contented. Crime had been reduced by half; the police force was cut down; many law offices had to go out of business."

"The land problem has been solved, also the housing problem in city and town. New industries have been created and the whole affairs of the country established on a sound, progressive basis. Poverty has been greatly reduced. The peasants own the soil. The laborer is king in his cottage."

"The effect of all this legislation has meant so much to Ireland that land values are five times what they were 10 years ago; there is over \$500,000,000 today in the Irish banks, while 10 years ago there was only \$350,000,000. "Protestant Ulster contends that, as it represents the great bulk of the wealth and industry of the land, through taxation and urgent demands, its interests would be exploited and capital driven from the country; in a Sinn Fein republic it would not have the expression of opinion commensurate with these interests; that an Irish Parliament would further be dominated by the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church, where Catholic rights and Catholic interests would get unfair attention to the dis-

regard of Protestant interests. Sinn Fein says that proper safeguards could be made in this regard, but the only way to judge the future is by the past, and the record of the Roman church does not encourage one to great confidence."

"The cost of primary education in Ireland is borne by the government, yet is entirely under clerical control. The clergy select the textbooks, manage the schools, and appoint the teachers. This condition of affairs is not conducive to national efficiency in education nor to common ideals among the youth."

Real Problem

"The real problem of Ireland, therefore, is the problem of the authority of the church versus the authority of the State; and until the church renounces its claim to state interference or is put in the place where it belongs by direct legislation, there can be no solution of the Irish question."

"Protestant Ireland is willing to unite with Roman Catholic Ireland on a just and sane policy; but not until the 'Church' and Sinn Fein leaders have denounced the murderers and assassins, and brought the guilty ones to justice; not until they have expressed a willingness to uphold Law and Order, to condemn crime and destruction; not until they have washed their hands of innocent blood and made amends for their foolish ways, will the Protestant people of Ulster meet with them. If they do this, then north and south can meet and make up their minds on a policy, but until they do so the Philistine cannot be admitted into the camp of Ulster Protestantism."

PARTIAL CONVENTION PLAN IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—The return to a partial convention system in Idaho instead of an entire direct primary is causing a large amount of controversy now that the county conventions have been held under the new law. The Ada County convention was particularly noisy and has been followed by a series of protests and a movement to declare the delegates named unelected.

The local press is unanimous in alleging that the convention was run by gag rule, did not abide by parliamentary law, and was unfair in its rulings. The former service men were the dominant element and are said to have used "steam roller" tactics in their efforts to give their candidate an instructed delegation to the state convention. Col. L. V. Patch, who saw service overseas, was the candidate for the United States Senate of the former service men. He held a small majority at the convention which probably could have given him his delegation to the state convention by regular methods. However, his men carried the convention with a tyranny that refused nominations from the floor or a vote other than by acclamation. The convention was followed two days later by a public indignation meeting by the women delegates to the convention at which the direct primary was fully discussed.

ADMINISTERING FACTORY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—The Calgary Trades and Labor Council is petitioning the Premier of Alberta to transfer the administration of the Factory Act from the Attorney-General to "some other member of the Cabinet who could be entrusted to administer it properly." The council's objection to the present administration is based on the Attorney-General's failure to bring into effective operation a provision of the act carried 19 months ago, calling for the appointment of a commission to investigate conditions of employment in stores and factories and determine a minimum wage.

FLORIDA HIGHWAY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PENSACOLA, Florida—The sum of \$17,085,432 has been expended by Florida counties for roads and bridges during the three years ending September 19, 1920.

CAMPAIGN FUND CHARGES DENIED

Treasurer of Republican National Committee Explains the Party Budget System and Discounts Contents of Cox Statements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Denial of the charges of James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for President, that the Republican Party has raised a campaign fund of \$8,000,000 contributed by men interested in industries that would benefit from a protective tariff, and by men who hope to use the bayonet to settle industrial difficulties, was made by Fred W. Upham, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, before the senatorial committee investigating campaign expenditures.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Upham presented a list of the quotas assigned to the various states of the Union which totaled \$1,887,500. He said this total was made up with the expectation of getting less than half of it. The National Committee, he said, made up a budget of \$3,500,000 for national and state expenses which was all he was required to get, and of the quotas assigned to the states, he has received to date less than \$1,000,000. This was in the first 30 days of the campaign, and in the next 60 days, Mr. Upham said, he hopes to have enough money raised to meet the budget. He declared he had no knowledge of any state, city and county funds being raised for local contests.

Governor Cox yesterday issued a statement at Columbus, Ohio, characterizing as absolutely untrue the statements of Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, before the Senate Committee on Monday, to the effect that it was not the policy of the Republican committee to obtain contributions in excess of \$1000. Governor Cox referred to what purports to be an official document which, he said, shows that subscriptions were to be sought in excess of \$5000.

"Contrasting this official document from the Republican headquarters," said Governor Cox, "with the statement Mr. Hays yesterday made under oath, I cannot believe a single word he says on the subject. That he has been caught in his own trap is evident."

Mr. Hays Replies

In reply to this Mr. Hays issued the following statement yesterday:

"The Senate committee has the evidence and the records which speak for themselves. These show that there have been 12,359 individual men and women who have contributed since the convention with an average contribution of \$22.11 each. Eight of these are over \$1000 and none over \$2500. During the approximately 49 months before the convention there were 18,515 separate contributions. Of these 18,515 contributions there were 39 who gave more than \$1000, after the limit was suggested and two gave more than \$1000 before the rule was suggested. The average contribution of the whole 18,515 was \$99.13. This makes a total of 30,904 contributions with an average of \$92.30 coming from all states. Candidate Cox runs true to form and his statements again are false."

Admitting that he had no evidence to prove his opinion recently made public, that the \$87,500 recently appropriated by the British Parliament for "entertainment purposes" of the British Ambassador at Washington, had found its way into the Democratic campaign funds for the purpose of propaganda in favor of the League of Nations, Fred A. Britton (R.), Representative from Illinois, asserted that his statement was not a charge but a suggestion that the senatorial investigating committee could prove that such was the case with their powers of subpoena.

Subpoenas Proposed

He proposed that the committee subpoena Thomas W. Lamont of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., as the owner of the New York Evening Post; the managers of Doubleday, Page & Co., as the publishers of a fiction story, "Uncle Sam of Freedom Ridge," which was praised by President Wilson in a newspaper interview, and the newspapers of the Western Newspaper Union who, he said, have offered plate material free to thousands of newspapers throughout the country, containing this story, which he said, is propaganda for the League of Nations.

Quoting an article in the London Fortnightly Review to the effect that the British Government had spent millions of dollars for propaganda in America and that "the vast number of official propagandists sent to America have done harm," Mr. Britton admitted that he had jumped from this to the opinion that the \$87,500 fund for the British Ambassador was for such purposes.

He admitted that he had no proof, that almost anybody might have financed the free plate material, and that he knew no specific instance of the \$87,500 having been spent in such a way, but he asserted that he thought the committee could bring out such proof. Orders for the subpoena of the Managers of the Western Newspaper Union were issued.

Plates for Newspapers

Miles McMillen, manager of the Chicago office of the Western Newspaper Union, testified during the afternoon. He said that he did not know who paid for the plates supplied free to the newspapers, containing the story "Uncle Sam of Freedom Ridge," but said the manager of the New York office could tell. He promised to wire the New York manager, Edward C. Johnson, for the name of the man who paid the expenses, to save him from being called to Chicago.

Mr. McMillen, in answer to questions, estimated that the plate was probably offered to 7500 daily and country newspapers free of charge. He said that such a service would cost, providing all the papers took advantage of the offer, approximately \$35,000. He said the Western Newspaper Union furnishes two kinds of services. One is paid for by propagandists and offered to the publishers free, while the other is paid for by the publishers. They are both labeled the same and that so far as the reader was concerned, there was no way of distinguishing the services.

George S. White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, on the witness stand said that recommendations had been made to him for financing circularization of this story, in the manner adopted by the Western Newspaper Union, but that the idea had been very indefinite. The proposed estimate was \$15,000 but had no definite knowledge. He asked the man to find out all the details and report, but he has never reported, and any expenditure for such a purpose has not been authorized.

HEADQUARTERS MUSTERED OUT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Expeditionary Forces of the world war passed finally into history here yesterday. At the direction of the Secretary of War, the American Expeditionary Force headquarters, the last unit of the organization, was mustered out without ceremonies. Gen. John J. Pershing has maintained the headquarters here since his return from France. General Pershing will open headquarters today as General of the army, as provided by the Army Reorganization Act. He has notified the Secretary of War that he will resign from the army, but has announced no date for his resignation.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Scottish Rite Masons are to have a new temple in New Orleans, at a cost, for the buildings alone, of \$750,000. The grand consistory of Louisiana completed the purchase, August 23, of the site for this building at the corner of St. Charles and Callopie streets. The property is 102 by 226 feet, but the price paid has not been made public.

ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLY FORECAST

Official Figures of Agricultural Production in United States Said to Show Ample Amount for the People of the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Figures recently compiled by W. Jett Lauck, former secretary of the National War Labor Board, show that official figures of agricultural production in the United States provide ample food supply to furnish for all families in this country the family budget recommended by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics as representing the standard of comfortable subsistence.

Comparatively few wage earners, however, make the income estimated by the bureau to furnish a real living wage, and the assumption, therefore, is that many of these families have less than their proportionate share of the agricultural products of the nation. The reduction in wheat acreage this year has led to some apprehension for 1921, and many authorities have held that unless wheat exports are restricted this country will not have enough wheat to satisfy its needs.

The adjustment of supply to demand has become an increasing difficult process, apparently, with the evolution of modern industry and the complications introduced by the war. Storage houses, for example, have been held responsible in certain quarters for many abuses. It has been contended not only that goods were held there for high prices until they spoiled, but that the presence of large quantities of goods in warehouses has been made an excuse for paying low prices to the producer, so that the owners of storage facilities and the middlemen generally have exploited both producer and consumer. For these charges there has probably been in some instances a real foundation. Lack of transportation facilities, or diversion of facilities elsewhere than to the needs of greatest public importance, has without doubt been a large factor in the maladjustment of supply to demand. It was charged that railroads had used open-top cars for carrying machinery, automobiles and other high-class freight instead of coal, because coal pays much less per mile than the other shipments. The coal miners have contended that railroads have failed to deliver cars at the mines even when they were available, and that as a result the miners have been able to work only two or three days a week, because bituminous coal cannot be stored at the mine mouth.

Figures recently published, unofficial, but said to have come from railroad sources, indicate that there had, for some years before the war, been a steady decline in the number of cars added annually by the railroads to their freight adjustment. As a consequence, freight traffic facilities did not keep pace with the increase in population, and transportation became less adequate. Frederick C. Howe, former immigration commissioner in New York City, is authority for the statement that production of meat in the United States has also declined relative to the increase in population.

Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, and certain other men in public life have contended that the distribution process is unduly expensive, involving too many middlemen and superfluous functionaries who profit from the distribution process without rendering any real service in it. Mr. Howe has stated that for every bushel of wheat actually raised in the United States, 50 or more "paper" bushels are sold on the exchanges in normal times when the grain exchanges are open, and that this process adds to costs since speculators' profits must be paid by the consuming public.

Meanwhile, the drift from farms to cities has apparently been accelerated during the last decade, judging

from such farm census figures as are available, and the burden upon the farmer increases in inverse proportion as the farming population declines, relative to the total population. Co-operative ventures of various kinds have been attempted to solve the problem, but improvement of transportation facilities, closer supervision over warehouses, measures to make farm work more attractive and country life more inviting, and measures which will make possible utilization of refrigerator cars by all persons alike, instead of by the great packers alone, will probably also prove necessary.

BETTER TELEPHONE SERVICE REQUIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The increase in telephone rates granted to the Bell Telephone Company requires better service immediately under penalty of having the increase revoked. The Missouri Public Service Commission is making that fact plain in statements issued to the public.

One of the stipulations is that the company shall make a monthly report showing the number of new operators employed, the number of students graduated from the training schools to the switchboards, and such improvements as have been made in the service. Full jurisdiction in the case is retained so that the order may be revoked at any time.

OIL COMPANIES IN MEXICO PAY TAXES

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—All oil companies operating in Mexico have paid their back taxes for from March to June inclusive, the total amount paid being 2,600,000 pesos. No taxes for July and August have been paid.

The action of the companies in meeting the demands of the government for these taxes, which were levied on oil exported from the country, eliminated the danger of the government carrying out its threat to seal wells and detain tankers belonging to any companies which did not pay.

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We suggest buying enough pairs to cover the season's needs, as we doubt very much whether such values can be duplicated this fall. Nevertheless, for obvious reasons, we reserve the right to limit the quantity sold any one customer.

For convenience in selling these stockings they are arranged in three separate lots:

Lot 1 Heavy, Ingrain, Lustrous Silk Hosiery, with lisle tops and feet. Stockings well known for satisfactory wearing qualities. These have been sold at \$3.50 a pair. Colors: Black, White, Cordovan, Navy, Gray, Ivory, Brown, Gold, Old Rose, Tan, Sky, Bronze, Pearl and Smoke. For this sale **\$2.00**

Lot 2 Heavy, Ingrain, Lustrous Silk Hosiery—All Silk, of handsome appearance. Suitable for gifts. These have been sold at \$4.25. Black, White, Navy and Cordovan. For this sale **\$2.65**

Lot 3 Openwork Stockings in handsome patterns and the very popular lace ankles. Several of our best selling numbers which have sold for \$6.50, \$7 and \$7.50 a pair. Black, White, Navy and Cordovan. For this sale **\$4.85**

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STRIKING CHANGES IN MADRID'S PRESS

**A Dominant Note in Journalism
Is the Attention Given to Foreign
Affairs and Catering
for the Alien Himself**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—There is, perhaps, no more interesting newspaper press in existence than that of Madrid, and that is because it is at all times so enormously interested in itself and insists on the whole world so far as it can reach it sharing in its interest. The newspapers are at times more disposed to talk of each other than of other things, and by the very intensity and consistency of this disposition, the people are brought to consider the personal affairs of the press as most important business.

Here, indeed, personal journalism is carried to the extreme point. Let it be said fairly it is suspected that this state of things leads to a mediocre and petty press, that this is not so. At the present time for extent, style, tone, thought and downright journalistic quality, the Madrid press need scarcely fear comparison with any other that is known to a writer who travels much and considers the papers closely wherever he may go, while two or three at least of the Madrid papers are conspicuous for brilliance and that with full originality. This community of the Madrilenian journals, then, has lately been passing through a series of strange perturbations. It has been a year of excitement.

A Remarkable Newcomer

At the beginning of it several new journals came into existence, and they were remarkable for the most part for editorial quality. There is supposed to be scarcity of paper in Spain as elsewhere, but that on which these publications are produced is remarkably good and the technique excellent. Among the newcomers was a weekly in daily form, that is, with the full-size page, called the "Nueva Humanidad," of which the editor in chief was Julian Fernandez Pinerio. There was much of the American style about the bold and varied make-up with large editorial effects, and a strong feature from the newswall point of view—rather important when it is considered that a large proportion of the Madrid newspapers are sold at the kiosks in the Alcala and at the street corners in the Carrera and in the Puerta del Sol—was that though the first page in general was white and the paper clear, smooth and good, the title was printed in large black letters on a red ground. The effect was distinctly good.

As to the policy of this newcomer, it called itself independent, but the fact that the only signed article on the front page, after the editorials, was by Marcelino Domingo, the strong and often hot-headed Catalan Republican, is enough for judgment. It might here be said that the American influence is strong on the editorial technique of the new Spanish journalism; but while that is so the natives have minds of their own and adapt American schemes and make-ups to their own ideas.

The New Movement

The "Sol" is the foremost example of the new movement, and while it would not be fair to suggest that it is exactly sensational, and its contents are of the highest class, still it does go farther than that way than most other Madrilenian newspapers, and we see half inch capitals given to items of news that the stately and highly dignified "Epoca," for example, would not even notice, although the "Epoca" would take good care not to omit anything of real importance. Madrid is taking things from France in the way of modeling, and still less from England. She has that slight American influence upon her, but for the rest is making her own style, or rather two or three of them. Her "A. B. C." for example, a small-sized sheet of many pages, illustrated and with contents of the highest class, is not like anything else in the world. And this remarkable little newspaper, issued from offices that are well equipped in every respect, has the largest circulation in Spain, where indeed circulations are very small for the most part and would be non-existent in some cases, so the way, large were not for political and other subsidies. However, it may be that "A. B. C." is not much below the million, though this is none of the writer's business.

Another of the newcomers was the "Español," a very different kind of journal from the other just noticed. It appeared under the directorship of Edward Mendara, had a good portrait of the King on the front page, and an equally good one of Edward Dato on the third, declared that it was "for the King and Spain," struck the patriotic and constitutional note boldly and with majestic dignity, and presented several readable articles in one of which it was explained how the old title of the "Español," which was attached to a Maurlist journal edited by Sanchez Guerra, who is now the president of the Chamber, came to be revived, though indeed it is a fairly obvious title and one not to be kept in abeyance for long. Mr. Dato contributed an article to the paper and it started well.

Title in French

There has appeared also a rather curious but well-prepared paper entitled, somewhat oddly, "Journal des Etrangers." The French title, perhaps, expresses the idea well enough, for that idea is the association of Spain in different ways with foreign

states and her own, with special attention given to the South American republics, but the title is the only thing printed in French, all the rest being Spanish, and France after all only gets a comparatively small show inside. One of the two dominant notes in Spanish journalism now—the other one being the intensely Spanish and patriotic as exemplified in the "Español"—is the attention being given to foreign affairs and the catering for the foreigner himself. In this one sees a reflection of the great movement in the country, drawing itself out from its old isolation, its peninsularly. There has now appeared a paper called "The Spanish World," dealing with Spanish affairs in general, and giving a general résumé of all that is happening in the peninsula that may be of interest and importance to Anglo-Saxons, and this new paper, the first of all one believes, is printed in English. There is always money in Spain for a good newspaper venture.

So much for the new arrivals. Alas! there has been a passing, and it has been a notable one. A little while since, the "Figaro," after a gallant display quietly, very quietly, passed to that bourne from which indeed some journalistic travelers do return when money is found for their revival. In the mention of giving attention to foreign affairs that has just been made, the "Figaro" was most in mind, and its fall was probably that it gave far too much space to the doings of the world in general. It used to seem through the telegrams of all the agencies, and without any special good special correspondence, was rather a dull place.

"Scoops and Beats"

But the "Figaro" had many other enterprises, and was particularly keen on cultivating more intimate relations with Portugal, to the end indeed that one day the editor flew to Lisbon by aeroplane and wrote much about it afterward. It for the first time produced a big "Portugal" supplement, and some people began to wonder why all this enthusiasm for the sister state was being manifested. It went in vigorously for "scoops" and "beats" and was particularly proud of itself when on Lord Northcliffe being in Spain and the other newspapers confessing that he would not be interviewed, it came out with a page or two of a highly detailed interview which was genuine enough. Its man had caught his lordship on the golf course and induced him to talk there. It sent a well-known journalist to the United States to consider conditions there and report upon what Spain might copy.

The "Figaro," a half-sized sheet, such as is much favored in modern Spain, and illustrated, was really a good paper. It was not a particularly flourishing organ when its last proprietors paid 1,200,000 pesetas for it, with the determination to remodel. It dropped 800,000 pesetas in six months, and then the proprietors held convocation and considered what they should do. A little note appeared the next day to the effect that the shareholders had determined to suspend publication "temporarily," and that night there was darkness and silence around about the big offices in the Carrera de San Jeronimo. The things will happen in the newspaper world.

Since then there have been new perturbations of many different kinds in this Madrilenian newspaper world. It is of some importance to consider these things when considering Spain for the press is a leading factor in all the new movements.

WOMEN VOTERS SEE MUCH WORK AHEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—"Now that women have won political equality with men, they are in a position to do their real 'home' work," said Mrs. William A. Maddox, president for Georgia of the National Woman's Party, commenting on the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. "In other words," she continued, "it is housecleaning time—time to make the home more sanitary, provide better schools and better laws for mothers and children. I believe our first attention should be given to better schools. Most of the western states, where women have a voice in their government, have passed mothers' pension laws. On our statute books today we have an old English law that other states have wiped out so long ago that they have forgotten it ever existed. I refer to the law that permits a man to mortgage or sell his home or property without his wife's signature."

WASHINGTON ROAD PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BELLINGHAM, Washington.—The people of the State of Washington will vote at the November election on a referendum bill having in view the paving of 1516 miles of highways passing through 29 counties, and serving, it has been stated, 90 per cent of the people. It is estimated that six years would be required to complete the system. The money for the highways is to be obtained, according to the bill, largely by automobile license fees.

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MINISTRY OF MINES BILL IS OPPOSED

**British Miners Refuse to Cooperate
in Plan Which Fails to
Support Nationalization as
Demanded by Them**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The government is evidently of the opinion that the Ministry of Mines Bill is already a dead letter, even though it does not frankly acknowledge the fact by withdrawing it before it is piloted through the remaining stages of Parliament. The miners' leaders, with almost brutal frankness, told the House of Commons that the miners would absolutely refuse to cooperate in the government scheme, which proposed to hand back to the mine owners an industry in a more prosperous condition than it was before the war. In the bill before the House, there was not a clause that led to the nationalization of mines as demanded by the miners.

The miners' representatives in Parliament have been as good as their word, and have put into practice their own recommendation to the rank and file, by abstaining from attending a committee of the House of Commons to which they had been appointed.

A new clause to the Ministry of Mines Bill gives power to abrogate the appointment of a national board in the event of the miners refusing to elect representatives within 12 months after the act is passed. Sir Robert Horne must have smiled within himself when he said the clause was introduced to meet a contingency which some people thought might arise, but which he was optimistic enough to believe would not be necessary. The bill as a whole contained so many provisions that would ultimately prove beneficial to the miners that they could be depended upon to take advantage of it and cooperate in making it a success.

A Cheerful View

Really, Sir Robert Horne takes a more cheerful view than is warranted by the circumstances; half an hour's chat in the presence of a group of miners' delegates to conference would convince him that there is not the slightest hope of setting up a representative board, such as is suggested, in a single area. The miners have plumped for nationalization and joint control and will not consent to be parties to the present rearrangement. At the coal commission the miners undoubtedly established their case for bettering the amenities of their lives; they proved undoubtedly to the satisfaction of the commission that the present system of coal getting was costly, extravagant and inefficient; and that they were entitled to be consulted in regard to the control and administration of a concern wherein so much of their lives was spent.

Explaining the reasons why the Government could not accept the recommendation of the chairman of the Coal Commission to nationalize the mines, the President of the Board of Trade said that the chief argument in support of the proposal was that it would bring peace to the industry, a point of view that subsequent events had falsified—as witness the railway strike and the Yorkshire miners' strike. It is difficult to believe that Sir Robert can find any analogy between nationalization and the present scheme of railway and mines control by the Government, which guarantees, come what may, a profit to shareholders higher than enjoyed in previous years.

Decontrolling the Industry

Nationalization may be good or bad; it deceives nobody who has looked into the subject—whether sympathetic or not—to label something as an experiment in nationalization and then to point out that it has failed to accomplish the millennium. The government, continued Sir Robert Horne, had decided to decontrol the mining industry, allowing it to be worked on the basis of private initiative and enterprise which had produced such remarkable results in the past. Much play was made, also, of a statement by Frank Hodges, the secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, who admits in a book recently written by him on the subject, that "on the whole the coal mining industry has been fairly efficiently managed under private ownership."

But Mr. Hodges' conclusions are not Sir Robert Horne's. The brilliant young miners' leader goes on to prove that development in the mining industry had practically ceased, there had not been for some years that same progressive expansion that was the characteristic of the industry a decade or so ago. Private enterprise and initiative had served its day and genera-

tion; there were any number of conflicting private interests which retarded the free exploitation of the coal surface—especially in the older established workings. And besides, there is what Mr. Hodges regards as the most important factor—a complete change in the mentality of the men who go down to the mines, who were rebelling against the perpetuation of a system that doomed them to work from their school days to build up fortunes for others.

The Strongest Objection

And it must not be forgotten also, that all the miners' leaders of influence and consequence had pledged themselves to use their efforts in obtaining a better output than the industry had ever known. The spokesman of the government failed to touch upon these points, but proceeded to convince the House of the importance of the mining industry and the necessity for the creation of a ministry of mines as a separate department of the board of trade, and that the minister should be an undersecretary with full responsibility as far as the routine of his department was concerned, and only responsible to the president of the board of trade on questions of large policy.

The strongest objection of the miners is centered upon what they considered to be an attempt to split up the industry—and consequently the federation—into a number of areas, each determining its own conditions and fixing rates of wages. Mr. Brace, M. P., explained to the House of Commons that if this was persisted in it was the surest way of introducing chaos, as it was inconceivable that any section of the British coal field would agree to a reduction in wages while another was being granted an advance.

The divergence in the profit making capabilities of the mining areas would make the scheme unworkable; as was well known, while some districts were making enormous profits others were being run at a loss. If the miners were the selfish and unscrupulous people they were sometimes made out to be, the men in the highly remunerative undertakings would clamor for the bill, whereas they had made up their minds that the industry had to be considered from the national point of view. In the Welsh coal field, where the profits were as high as 18s. 7d. per ton, the miners had decided to share their prosperity with the Cumberland men where there was a loss of 10s. 2d. per ton.

A National Basis

It is inconceivable that the government ever thought to succeed in getting the miners to revert to the old methods of sectional negotiations on wages questions; the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has worked too long and too hard to establish a national basis to agree to any scheme which isolates one coal field from another. Indeed, the government during the war encouraged national wages agreements and established that method in most of the important industries, such as the engineers, shipbuilders, and others.

In more ways than one were the theories of the industrialists given an impetus—the abandonment of the district or sectional application for increase in wages is but one instance. And where the national rule has been established it is safe to assume that the energetic advance guard of the trade union movement will not allow it to disappear without a determined and strenuous resistance.

LOUISIANA "BLUE SKY" LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana.—The "blue sky" law enacted at the recent session of the Louisiana state Legislature went into effect on August 14. This law provides that all domestic and foreign corporations handling securities must be licensed by the State Securities Commission before they can do business in Louisiana. The act exempts certain securities, but all others must be handled under the written consent and license of the commission, after investigation.

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BRITAIN'S PLACE IN AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

**Object of Olympia Exhibition
Was to Show British Makers
Still Hold Premier Place in
This Engineering Branch**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Exhibitions, shows, tournaments and jamborees, follow one another in rapid succession at Olympia, the great exhibition building in the West End of London. One of the most recent events there was the International Aero Exhibition, which lasted only ten days. As this was the first exhibition of aircraft held in the country since 1914, it afforded the public the opportunity of realizing the enormous strides that had been made in aviation during the last few years.

The main object of the exhibition was to show foreign and colonial buyers of aeroplanes that British engineers still held the premier position in this, the most modern branch of engineering. On the other hand the exhibits had an educational value which cannot be overestimated in convincing the British public of the fact that the air has been definitely conquered for the benefit of humanity and that the British aeroplane is now a mighty instrument for linking up the nations in that League of Brotherhood which it is hoped will lead to the everlasting extinction of the horrors of war.

In a brief speech, following his tour of inspection at the exhibition, Winston Churchill, the Secretary of State for War, said that people had no idea of the tremendous revolution which had been effected, now that the war was over, in the adaptation of aeroplanes for commercial purposes instead of for objects of war. All the weight and space hitherto devoted to the carrying of bombs, guns and munitions could be turned into safety and into comfort.

Looking Ahead

Although at a few hundred yards' distance the uninitiated might think a peace aeroplane looked very much like a war aeroplane, Mr. Churchill declared, he had only to visit the exhibition to see the machines on the ground, and to realize to what an enormous extent evolution had taken place in all that related to the comfort and safety of passengers. There they would have the opportunity of seeing, a year or two ahead of the fact, what was going to appear in the new development.

The Air Ministry's exhibit was specially arranged at the request of the joint exhibition committee, in order that the public might realize that side of aeronautical organization and development which is undertaken by the state, as co-partners with the manufacturing and transport sides of the industry. Prominent features in the exhibit were the organization of aerial routes for civilian flying, the development of safety devices, and aeronautical research work generally.

In the communications exhibit, a complete model air route of the London-Paris air mail route was shown and also a model of the London Terminal Aerodrome at Croydon, illustrating the general "lay-out" and the various buildings and offices of a modern air station. Signaling appliances, navigation, and landing lights were

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also on view, including the latest apparatus of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony.

Electrically Heated Suits

Another section of this exhibit showed the various types of maps and air charts used for aerial work, together with maps and mosaics of Constantinople and the Kiel Canal from Brunsbüttel to Holtenau. A complete outfit of aviators' clothing, with an electrically heated suit for flying at great altitudes, was included, and also a specimen of one day's food allowance as provided for the crew of the R-34 on its flight to America last year.

A small section illustrated aircraft armament of various types, including the Vickers machine-gun with the system of synchronizing gear which enables bullets to be fired between the blades of the revolving propeller. The Royal Aeronautical Society, in conjunction with the Air Ministry, had arranged a series of popular lectures and displays of air films, both of which were an interesting and popular feature of the exhibition.

A Record Flight

The Handley Page aeroplane, 1920 Model W-8, in its artistic setting, reposing proudly on a green carpet, was an exhibit of great popular interest. The gangway which had been erected to enable the public to examine the interior of the luxuriously fitted saloon was thronged by spectators from far and wide. This machine represents the latest development in aeroplane design for passenger traffic. On May 4 of this year, this aeroplane established a British flight record by reaching a height exceeding 2½ miles, with a load of 1½ tons—or the equivalent of 26 passengers.

The writing is said to be already on the wall as regards superseding long distance railway passenger traffic and the recent painting of names on the roof of existing railway stations at Ashford, Kent, and elsewhere, by order of the Controller-General of Civil Aviation, for the benefit of aerial navigation, may be accepted as an outward sign of the coming change. This, together with all that the Aero Exhibition foreshadowed in further rapid developments for the future, is a healthy sign of the times.

It is interesting to note that in spite of the cold water said to have been showered by governmental departments upon the development of commercial aviation in Great Britain, Yorkshire means to be first in the field, with a municipal aerodrome. A private bill has been introduced in the House of Commons this session by the City of

Sheffield with the object of obtaining the necessary powers. Scotland has also determined to promote aviation in the national interests, and the City of Edinburgh has followed suit with a private bill in furtherance of the matter.

Inland Aerial Mails

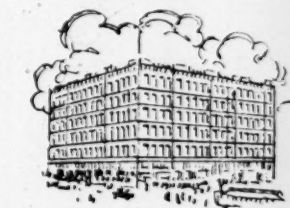
It is, however, a question whether private bills will receive any encouragement in Parliament during this session, but it is to be hoped that Great Britain is not to be left without inland aerial mails, when China, Brazil and Spain—to mention only a few of the countries which are taking the earliest opportunity of utilizing aerial transport—have already established such services. As a matter of fact, British municipalities generally are showing much interest in the matter and new sites for aerodromes have already been inspected at Liverpool, Leeds, Chester and Bradford.

In this connection it is felt that if effective pressure is to be brought upon government departments to hurry up the establishment of local aerodromes it can only be done by the influence of public opinion, and the man in the street has yet to be educated sufficiently to realize that civil aviation is at hand as a definite, practical means of maintaining our commercial supremacy. Up to the present he has mostly associated aircraft with bombing operations, looping the loops and joy rides, and requires to have brought home to him in a practical manner the value of the aeroplane to him in his every-day business life. Not so the British woman. One of the outstanding facts noted in connection with the recent exhibition was the extreme eagerness of British women to learn all about every type of aircraft on view.

CAMP CUSTER TO BE ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BATTLE CREEK, Michigan.—Following orders from the War Department to gradually abandon and eventually salvage Camp Custer, Gen. John Biddle, camp commandant, has begun the work of transferring men and equipment. The tenth infantry is being sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, and the fourteenth infantry to the Panama Canal Zone. All other personnel will be sent to stations in the Central Department. Camp Custer was ordered constructed at a cost of \$16,000,000. It covers about 8000 acres of ground, six miles west of Battle Creek.



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HOW THE ALBANIAN QUESTION STANDS

Jugo-Slavia Is Said to Admit Albania's Integrity but Claims Possession of Scutari and Drin Region if Italy Gets Foothold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Events in Albania have been often presented in a way which makes it difficult for us to get a general idea of that country, of its aspirations and of its present condition. The reason for the unusual confusion which prevails in the Albanian news is that we always receive them from a foreign and non-impartial origin. The writer has gathered information for The Christian Science Monitor direct from Albanian sources, and from his own experience in traveling in that country.

Albania lies on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, in a wholly mountainous region, south of the Jugo-Slav shores (Dalmatia and Montenegro), and northwest of Greece. The Albanian is of a definite, distinct stock which is supposed to have appeared very early in the Balkans. He has a light complexion, and his type is characteristic of a handsome mountain-race. His language is absolutely akin to no other. This is the Albanian text of an authorization given to me for visiting the citadel of Scutari in 1914: "Ky Zotni kuzatshat Frances, dishon me paa e me shelli kalkan, kuut vine e me ke dogj" vine la shetitni kutken gif. Kryepari Polices: Ibrahim." It is submitted as a subject for meditation to philologists.

Up to the Balkan war of 1912, Albania was a Turkish province. But the Sultan's authority on the proud mountain-tops was almost non-existent; and the revolts and incursions of Albanians in Macedonia were a matter of perpetual concern to the Constantinian government.

Albania Made Independent

In 1912 a Serbian army penetrated as far as Durazzo on the Adriatic Sea. The following year Albania was made an independent state, with a German-born sovereign, Prince of Wied, who could never impose his authority on more than a few tribes. In 1914, when the writer visited the country, it was in a condition unparalleled in Europe. He saw feudalism in full sway. Tribes, very comparable to the Scottish clans of a few hundred years ago, led their separate lives, had local wars and feuds. The religion was Moslem for the center of Albania, Greek orthodox in the south, and Roman Catholic in that part of the north around Scutari (Mirdites and Malisores). Scutari itself, coveted by the King of Montenegro, was guarded by an international force of British, Italian, Austrian and French detachments. When the war of 1914 broke out, the detachments were then withdrawn, but one had the paradoxical spectacle of a city administered by three foreign consuls, one French, one Austrian and one Italian, at a time when France was at war with Austria!

Italy was still neutral, but came into the war in 1915. Then happened the great Serbian retreat of November through the wild Albanian mountains, and thousands of brave men lost their lives in the snowy gorges of the Drin. The Albanian peasant proved chivalrous and hospitable to the retreating Serbians. Albania herself soon became a battle ground, when the Austrians pushed south and met the resistance of allied troops, supplied through Valona, and who formed the extreme left wing of the Salonica army.

Present Position

In 1918, the Allies pushed forward, Greece and Jugo-Slavia were cleared from enemy armies, and the Albanians recovered their land. Only a few Italian garrisons remained. The political position of Albania's neighbors is now as follows: Italy wishes to obtain a mandate over the country, and make it a sort of protectorate, Greece wants to annex the southern districts (Agro-castro, Korytza) touching Epirus and where the population is mixed and the Greek orthodox religion prevails. Jugo-Slavia is ready to admit absolute integrity of Albania, but if Italy obtains a foothold there, Jugo-Slavs will claim the possession of Scutari and the Drin region, for their own safety.

In February, 1920, a national assembly gathered at Lushnia and elected a regular government, residing now in Tirana. Since then, it seems that national consciousness has been crystallizing around that new power. On April 27, the Albanian forces retook hold of most of southern Albania, with the districts of Premeti, Kolonia, Leskovik, Argyro-castro and Delvina. The Italians kept only a foothold at Tepeleni, Himara, and still occupied the base of Valona, an important position commanding the entrance to the Adriatic, and also the cities of Durazzo, Scutari, San Giovanni di Medua, and Santi Quaranta.

"A War of Liberation"

Then difficulties began. When it was insisted that Italy would evacuate these places, the Italian command at Valona arrested and deported 15 influential Albanians. An upheaval followed, which the Italians termed an "insurrection," and the Albanian delegation in Paris a "national war of liberation." The Italian troops had to hurriedly leave a number of cities, abandoning several high officers in the hands of the "insurgents," and some four were entertained for the safety of Valona itself. At the same time, the sending of troops to Albania was very unpopular in Italy, and mutinies occurred, namely in Trieste, among soldiers who refused to sail, but who shot one of their officers.

With the coming of the new Giolitti

government, negotiations were started. Mr. Giolitti formally announced that he believed in Albanian independence, which of course might be a political move only, with the purpose of covering a different kind of penetration. In fact, a diplomatist, Baron Allotti, was sent recently on a battleship to the Albanian coast and got into contact at Tirana with the national government. Although negotiations have already begun abruptly interrupted once, peace might result from these parleys. The Albanians seem decided to agree on nothing short of complete freedom and integrity of their lands, and unrestricted national sovereignty. But they agree on a neutralization of their coast, under the guarantee of the League of Nations. It must be remembered that the case of Albania was entirely reserved until later (as well as the status of the whole Adriatic with Fiume) at the Peace Conference. The idea of an Italian mandate had been considered. It seems as if the necessary power would be lacking to enforce that mandate, and as if Albania herself was quickly rising to the condition when the Great Powers will admit that she can govern herself. What she has already proved is that she can defend herself.

PROJECT TO CONVERT PARIS INTO A PORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The project of making a port of Paris has been under consideration for a long time, but until recently it has been one of those projects of which there is much talk but no serious attempt at execution. At last, however, the Prefect of the Seine has been requested to make serious propositions and negotiations are taking place between the government and the departmental authorities which have for their object the proper distribution of the coast.

Everything is now ready and further delay would be regarded as inexcusable. Yves Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, is in accord with the local authorities.

Joined with the scheme to develop Paris as a port is the scheme for the construction of canals which will join up the existing waterways and greatly facilitate the transportation of goods in the northern regions. Incidentally they will, by diverting the waters of the Seine, preserve Paris from the floods which in the rainy season frequently threaten it.

The more comprehensive program which has been outlined is not content with the construction of works which will enable large sea barges to reach Paris, but ambitiously includes improvements in all the ports of France and even in Algeria and Morocco. Brest is, for example, to be made into the terminus for large trans-Atlantic lines. La Rochelle is to be made accessible to ships drawing 12 yards of water. Marseilles will become one of the biggest ports in the world, with nearly 20 miles of quays. But these grandiose conceptions remain in the air, whereas the Paris scheme is at last under way.

Mr. Autrand has presented his report. The Port of Paris is to be realized by the creation of large docks at Bonneville on the Seine and at Bonnières on the Marne. They will thus be situated at either end of Paris. In the capital itself there will be improvements and developments and on the municipal canals of the Ourcq large basins are to be constructed.

A canal joining the River Marne to the Seine, passing by the north of Paris and joining up with the Ourcq system, is planned, and not only will navigation be rendered easier but the old danger of floods will be thus averted. The junction between the Ourcq and the canal, which is parallel to the Oise, is especially interesting because it will make it possible to send coal direct to Paris from the districts of Arras and of Charleroi, and eventually, it is claimed, from the Ruhr and from Westphalia.

The cost as announced in advance comprises 370,000,000 francs for the Port of Paris; 510,000,000 francs for the deviation of the Marne; and 265,000,000 francs for the canal of junction in the north—a total of 1,145,000,000 francs. It is a large sum, of course, but it is the unanimous opinion of the authorities and of the experts that it will be money well spent.

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AMERICA'S TRADE WITH BRITISH INDIA

American Imports Now Amount to £18,000,000, as Against £3,000,000 in 1913-14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce recently, Thomas M. Ainscough, the senior British trade commissioner in India and Ceylon, referred to the American competition with the British Indian import trade. There was, he considered, a very formidable competition being experienced from the United States of America at the present time.

"In 1913-14," Mr. Ainscough said, "American shipments to India only amounted to just over £3,000,000, of which 50 per cent consisted of mineral oils and the balance principally iron and steel, machinery, hardware, and cotton piece goods. In 1918-19 American shipments stood at £10,766,000 and for the nine months ending December 31, 1919, American imports amounted to no less than £18,000,000. It will thus be noted that unlike Japan, American shipments have increased enormously since the end of the war, and there are no signs as yet of any reaction. One half of the American shipments are made up of iron, steel, and mineral oil; machinery, hardware, provisions and motor cars account for another quarter.

Ranking Second

"In iron and steel American shipments are competing in almost every branch. In machinery and millwork the supplies from the United States are roughly 50 per cent of the shipments from this country, while in electrical machinery America led the way last year. No fewer than 9353 American motor cars were imported into India last year as compared with 448 British, and unfortunately, as yet, there appears to be no slackening of American supplies. It is practically certain that the United States has definitely overtaken Japan and will rank second only to the United Kingdom in the import trade of India."

The principal reasons which account for this degree of success, in Mr. Ainscough's opinion, are: Firstly, the inability of the established British exporters to supply the market owing to war conditions. The result of this has been that importers have been forced to find new sources of supply, and new connections have been formed in America which would never have been considered prior to 1914. Secondly, a few powerful American merchants and distributing houses have recently opened Indian offices and are doing a considerable trade, while heretofore, there were practically no American merchant importers of high standing in India.

Meeting Indian Market

Thirdly, the war has awakened American manufacturing and export houses to the fact that they have neglected the possibilities of foreign trade in the past. Greater facilities are now being given by American banks and shipping companies to the export trade and every effort is being made to study the requirements of overseas buyers. Fourthly, the improved shipping facilities between the United States and India. Excellent direct services between the Atlantic seaboard and India have been extended of late years, while the inauguration of a direct monthly service between the Pacific coast and Calcutta has largely stimulated the export of Californian products.

Fifthly, although hitherto American exporters have had the reputation of being most conservative in their terms and methods, they have recently adapted themselves to the requirements of the Indian market in a most remarkable way. It is, Mr. Ainscough pointed out, impossible to generalize and say that the British exporter and merchant is less attentive to the needs of the market than his competitors. In many cases, he said, British firms give better service than anyone else. Of late years, however,

owing to abnormal war conditions over which he had no control, the British exporter has not been in a position to give the same attention to India, and consequently there is a very prevalent tendency on the part of the importers to attribute this to difference and conservatism and to state that they prefer a better treatment from American firms. The only way in which this feeling can be combated is by placing the British article on the market at the earliest opportunity and by making sound and satisfactory arrangements for representation in the country.

Economically Favored

Lastly, Mr. Ainscough considered that the favorable economic position of the United States at the end of the war had enabled her to retain and extend her hold on the market. American works were able to resume their normal peace-time activities almost immediately after the armistice, and until recently had been able in many cases to quote prices and deliveries with which British manufacturers—harassed as they were by labor troubles and reconstruction—were unable to compete.

There was no doubt, whatever, in Mr. Ainscough's opinion, that American competition in India had come to stay. It was impossible, he said, even now to forecast the future when British suppliers were in a position to quote normal prices and deliveries, and when the usual channels of trade were opened up. This would entirely depend upon the abilities of British makers to quote competitive rates. At present, owing to labor troubles and difficulties of all kinds, they were not able to do so in several lines, and in many cases purchasers were taking British planes and machinery at much higher rates solely on account of its proved reliability, and to the fact that the manufacturers are used to the conditions prevailing in the market.

HAWAII THOUGHT ONCE PART OF MAINLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Prof. W. A. Bryan, of the University of Hawaii, is convinced that at some early period in the history of the world a land connection extended from Hawaii to the San Juan Fernandez group of islands off the coast of Chile. Professor Bryan returned to Honolulu recently from an extended exploration trip to South and Central America, bringing back with him evidence, which, in his opinion, corroborates his theory that Hawaii was originally connected with some mainland.

WOMEN STUDENTS FROM INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Two East Indian women, Asha Haidar and Probabati Dasgupta, both of Calcutta, India, are coming here on the Levi Barbour scholarship for Oriental women. Levi Barbour is a resident of Detroit and a former regent of the University of Michigan. For years he has taken a keen interest in studying and aiding its women. The appointments for scholarships for next year were made in May and acceptances were made by both the women chosen.

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FRENCH WILL SOON EMIT A NEW LOAN

Six Per Cent Loan, It Is Believed, Will Be First of a Series to Be Issued by the Treasury

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In October the French Government will emit a new loan which will be called the Loan of National Consolidation. There will be 6 per cent interest which is a higher nominal percentage than has been paid on previous loans and in reality is somewhat higher than that of any government emprunt. If the 6 per cent loan remains at par it will be about a quarter per cent more than is actually being paid on other French rentes. The 4 per cents and the 5 per cents can be bought at such a figure as to make the return from them roughly 5 1/2 per cent. It would certainly seem that the new loan will have the effect of slightly reducing the capital value of the old.

It is hoped to raise large sums of money by the new issue. Mr. Francis Marsal believes that the present moment is a good one. The rate of exchange has gone down considerably. Although it is far from normal the value of the franc is much higher than it was. The reason of this improvement according to the Finance Minister is to be found in the fact that France has not hesitated to vote heavy taxes. There had been a regrettable reluctance to increase taxation and it has been made a reproach against France that she was not making the same strenuous financial efforts as England. It is perfectly true that taxation was belated, but this was due to a variety of causes. First, the ruined regions robbed France of a large part of her resources. Second, there were political changes which delayed the budget. The Clemenceau Cabinet, in view of the approaching election, would not seriously tackle the problem of taxation and the Millerand Cabinet on its accession hesitated for some time to fulfill its obvious duty.

Now, however, France is really imposing heavy taxes upon herself and the former criticism no longer applies. A Criticism of the Past

Further, the commercial balance is considerably ameliorated. Here again it has been said with some show of reason that France was not getting to work. She lulled herself into a false sense of security. With her illusion wrecked she cherished the fond illusion that Germany would pay. It was late in the day that France realized that neither from her late enemy nor from her friends could she expect assistance unless she first helped herself. But this criticism, too, belongs to the past. France is at work. She is making immense strides. Every day sees some progress. The proof is to be found in the figures of exportation and importation. The imports of food-stuffs have greatly diminished. More is being grown. The exports of manufactured articles have expanded enormously. Industry is recovering. Exports, says Mr. Marsal, are 72 per cent greater in value and 99 per cent greater in weight than those of last year.

At the same time the recovery of taxes is certainly better. There had been some disorganization, and what was owing to the state did not come in regularly. The latest available figures show that this state of things is disappearing.

No Income Tax Paid

The loan is for what are known as rentes perpetuelles. The expression must not, however, be taken too literally, since the shares may be repaid at any time after January 1, 1931. Like earlier loans they will pay no income tax.

The price of emission, the date of purchase, and the installments, and other conditions will be fixed later on by decree. There will be accepted besides money other government shares such as bonds de la Defense Nationale. The bonds du tresor will be taken by way of subscription. As for earlier rentes they will be admitted in the proportion of half the whole subscription to the new loan. They will be reckoned at the price of emission. The 1920 rente, which is redeemable in 60 years at 50 per cent more than its price of issue, is naturally worth a little more than its original price. Therefore, there will be added the portion of the bonus of 50 per cent that has been acquired.

There are special provisions which exonerate from all legal formalities those holders of earlier rentes who have not the free administration of their possessions. Special authorization for conversion will not be necessary. It is hardly necessary to say that those shares which are taken in payment will be annulled.

These shares cannot be seized for debt. There are no stamp duties and commissions allowed to intermediaries will be exempt from the special tax on all transactions which was recently instituted.

On the whole the proposal is favorably received, and it is believed that the loan will be freely subscribed. It is, however, probable that this will only be the first of a series which will be emitted during the next few years by the French treasury.

EMIR FEISUL ACCEPTS FRENCH CONDITIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Emir Feisal has officially informed General Gouraud, that he accepts the conditions imposed by the French Government and is causing them to be executed. Consequently an order was given to the French troops to stop their march on the evening of July 21. The troops during the 22nd remained in their positions, and are occupying the lesser ranges of the Anti-Lebanon in the region of El-Djeddeh.

The French troops will not resume their march unless acts of hostility oblige them.

The military measures anticipated in connection with the Ryak-Aleppo railway are being carried out. The troops which were advancing upon Damascus will be progressively withdrawn in the measure in which the clauses stipulated in the ultimatum are performed. It is stated that intense agitation prevails in Damascus.

REPUBLICS IN SOUTH AMERICA PROSPERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—All the republics on the west coast of South America are enjoying the greatest prosperity they ever have known, and are advancing rapidly, both commercially and educationally, in the opinion of Dr. Frederic W. Goding, United States Consul-General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, who passed through New Orleans en route to his official post, after three months' vacation in the United States. Dr. Goding has been Consul-General of the United States in Guayaquil for seven years, and has been making addresses before commercial bodies in the Mississippi Valley on South American trade during the greater part of his vacation.

PRINCESS TO RUN CURIO STORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Honolulu will soon have a Hawaiian curio store in which Hawaiian curios, made by Hawaiians, will be sold by Hawaiians. The Hale o na Alii, a Hawaiian society of which Princess Abigail Kawananakoa is regent, is planning to establish it. The Princess will superintend the store.

Announcing to Begin Wednesday
September the First—

September Sale of Silk Petticoats
September Sale of Glove-Silk Underwear
for Women

and—

Certain Sales for the Home
including—

Oriental Rugs—Domestic Rugs
Dinnerware—Stemware
Housewares—Bedspreads
Bed Sheets and Pillow Cases

In each instance the extensive assortments offered stand typical of results always following this store's broad merchandise plans. Consequently, we feel certain that our patrons will at once sense the importance of these September Sales in the measure of the distinct advantages they offer.

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Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes
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HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.
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—something different
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COOPERATIVE GUILD OF WOMEN GROWING

Four British Guild Women Are Included in List of Candidates for Parliament — Members Number 44,500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Women's Cooperative Guild, which has just held its thirty-seventh annual report, is an extraordinarily "live" movement. Its history is extremely stimulating. Like the grain of mustard seed, it has grown from small beginnings into a tree whose branches are not now confined to its own country, but extend into different parts of the world. It has grown, too, in other ways. Formed at first with practically only one object—to protect the consumer against exploitation by the capitalist—it has gradually developed into a social and political body with wide democratic aims. The women's guild, which has now a membership of over 44,500, "has aimed more than ever this year at making its members realize the full meaning and necessity of cooperation in local, national and international affairs, and pointing out the practical and parliamentary action needed from co-operators in the present state of the world."

"It aims also all the time at being the means by which mothers and housewives may express their point of view in the movement and in the nation, and make their contribution to the emancipation of the workers." Attempts have recently been made to merge the women's guild in that of the men's. Broadly speaking, the aims of the two bodies are identical; but in addition the guild stands also for definite reforms in connection with women, and is sometimes referred to as the working women's parliament. It is, therefore, felt that for the present, at any rate, the women's guild is a more powerful influence as it stands. Representing as it does a solid phalanx of working women, its opinions carry great weight in political circles. This is especially the case since the granting of the parliamentary vote to women. Its members are invariably invited to join government committees dealing with women's peculiar interests, and to give evidence before special commissions that are set up from time to time. But there is another reason why the guild is opposed to the idea of fusion. As the report states:

Identity Guarded

"While seeking to take our fair share of cooperative work and to work in conjunction and harmony with the official bodies of the movement, the guild has always stood with uniform determination for its own self-governance. . . . The question of the freedom of rank and file auxiliary bodies within the movement is one which appeals strongly to the guild. This is not only on account of the guild being a women's organization, but because freedom and the power to pioneer is essential to energetic life, and essential also to the law and order which belongs to responsible democracy. . . . Joint work with the men's guild has always been favored, but not at a loss of identity."

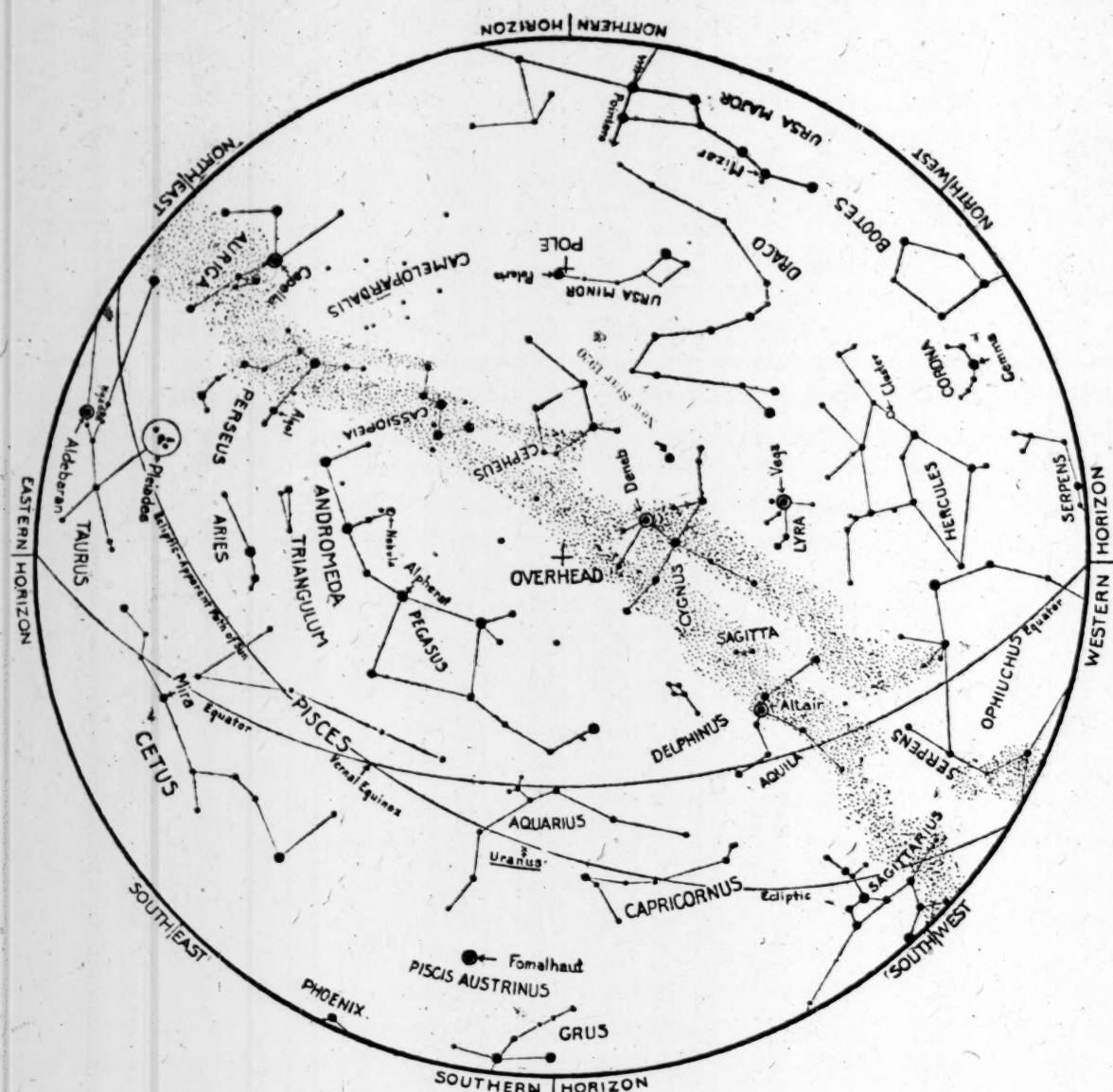
At the recent congress, a strong point was made of international co-operation. In her presidential address Mrs. Williams struck the note of fellowship. "It is our task, by sympathy and love, to help to rebuild a broken world," she said. "If the cooperative world," she said, "is to be put into operation they will solve the difficult problems of today. Cooperation is civilization and the very foundation of Christianity. We rejoice at the prospect of again trading with Russia. It is the thin end of the wedge—we want all nations to trade together. In all our branches international questions are constantly discussed, and there is a strong opposition to militarism."

International Trade

The question of international trade was further dealt with. The guild has for some time advocated and supported its development on cooperative lines, as its members regard it as "the only method whereby the complete breakdown of currency and trade throughout Europe can be satisfactorily met." But the beginning of an international trade movement was made when in an endeavor to supply its own factories with its own raw materials the Cooperative Wholesale Society began to acquire estates abroad on which to grow the materials for soap and margarine, tea, corn, and other of the goods it imports. The present aim—to establish cooperative societies in each country with a view to the promotion of a great international cooperative trade—is of course much larger, and a certain amount of headway has already been made.

In the autumn of last year a meeting of the wholesale representatives of England, Scotland, Scandinavia, France, Russia, Belgium and Switzerland was held in London, when a subcommittee was formed to draw up a definite scheme for the development of international trade. At the women's congress messages of goodwill were read from Holland, Norway, America, Sweden and Switzerland. Letters of inquiry from the United States, Canada and other countries are constantly being received by the guild. During the last year there have also been many visitors to the London headquarters from America, Austria, Russia, Australia, Berlin, Armenia and Norway. Miss Llewellyn Davies' statement at the congress—"We shall soon have to start an international colonial guild"—was warmly applauded.

An important part of the work of



The September evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on September 6 at 11 p. m., September 21 at 10 p. m., October 6 at 9 a. m., and October 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

the field is the education of its members. Besides coming with the general society for the establishment of a cooperative college it has inaugurated a system of week-end schools. The report states that over 40 official classes dealing with the duties of officers and committees were held last year; while by means of 29 two-day schools and 18 one-day schools held in various districts, our teachers and others have been educated in particular subjects. One of the principal questions studied was the "Menace of Capitalism and Its Conquest by Cooperation." Other special subjects discussed at ordinary branch meetings were "The Cooperative Party," "Democracy and the Leagues of Peoples," "The Workers' Press," "A Minimum for the Family," "Housing," and "High Prices."

NAVAL PROGRAM OF CHILE EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The acquisition by Chile of a dreadnaught and four cruisers is declared by Mr. Aldunate, Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, not to be an indication of an ulterior design by that nation to destroy the balance of power in South America. In a telegram to the Chilean consulate in New York, Mr. Aldunate says that the acquisition of the ships is in accord with the plan whereby ships under construction were given up to the British Government during the war. The Chilean naval program was settled upon in 1910, he said, and included the building of two dreadnaughts, six sea-going destroyers and some submarines. Only two destroyers were received. The four cruisers and the dreadnaught recently acquired, he explained, were part of the 1910 program.

The sending of the telegram to the Chilean consulate here, Mr. Aldunate says, was inspired by information he had received that propaganda in behalf of Peru had been given out in this country.

AID FOR ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—Miss Irene Jones, field worker of the Arkansas Illiteracy Commission, has sent out to every county in the State a record of the number of illiterates recorded by the census report of 1910, with an appeal to the citizens, the club women and the ministers to join in the campaign against illiteracy in Arkansas. Pulaski County, in which the capital of the State is located, according to the records has 1175 illiterate white persons of ten years of age and older. The illiterate voters in the county are recorded as 477.

The report also shows that there are 140,000 illiterates in the entire State, and that the average per cent per county is 7.1 of the population or 2 per cent higher than the average for the United States.

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR SEPTEMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A cablegram from Professor Dyson, Astronomer Royal of England, dated August 21, announces the discovery of a bright nova. This is the fourth bright nova occurring during this century. It will be remembered that two years ago a brilliant nova in Aquila outshone all the stars in our sky. In 1912 came the new star in Gemini, while in 1901 the new star in Perseus was, up to that date, the brightest example since Kepler's star appeared in 1604.

The present nova was discovered by W. F. Denning of Bristol, England, and "High Prices." The question of cooperative women M. P.'s roused the greatest enthusiasm. "If we had working women in the House of Commons," said one of the delegates, "do you think we should have had such a mad race of high prices as we have had during the last few years, or have found it necessary to demand the raising of the blockade on the Continent?" Four guildswomen are already included in the list of approved cooperative candidates for Parliament, and it is hoped that in the near future there will be many more.

The term "new star" does not mean a new creation. For example, the nova of 1918 was clearly discerned as a faint star on Harvard photographs taken 30 years before it blazed forth. The present nova, or Nova Cygni No. 3, as it is called, must have been fainter than the ninth magnitude on August 9, or the Harvard photographs of that night would show it. Intervening cloudy weather prevented star charting until August 19, when the nova was photographed, being of the fifth magnitude. The next night the plates show it about six times brighter, or of the third magnitude. A more complete examination of the Harvard photographs of the sky may show much earlier records of this star.

The spectrum of a new star tells

of a most wonderful story, if we only possessed a complete key to decode the message. While the star is increasing so rapidly in brightness, the spectrum shows a continuous band crossed by dark lines indicating the absorption of the light by hydrogen, calcium, helium and other elements. On reaching full brightness something seems to break loose, and the spectrum is traversed by bright and dark bands, typical of new stars. Nova Cygni No. 3 differs from its observed predecessors in that its rise in brightness has been more gradual, and the striking change in the character of the spectrum by the appearance of bright lines has been delayed. Spectrum plates obtained at Harvard during the nights of August 23 and 24 showed the absorptive form, but the first photograph taken in the early evening of August 25 indicated that the change had occurred.

No adequate explanation for all the phenomena of a nova has yet been found. None seems complete. One of the more plausible theories is that of Seeliger, supposing that a dark body plunges with tremendous velocity into a nebula. The surface of the dark body would suddenly become aglow by surface friction, and the brightness would be confined to the surface would soon die away. Others have thought that two bodies come into grazing collision, thus causing violent eruptions each in the other. A direct impact seems quite improbable, and would produce more lasting effects. Another theory is that a small body strikes a larger one, and plunging down into its gaseous envelop occasions a mighty explosion. Whatever the cause may be, it is one of the most terrific cataclysms known, an expenditure of energy quite inconceivable to finite minds. When did this great stellar convulsion occur? Many, many years ago. The light probably has been a century or more on its way to bring us the tidings. What other catastrophes have already taken place, and whose records are being borne on the wings of light through space to the uttermost bounds of the universe, only the future can show.

The accompanying map shows the constellations as they will appear at



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the times noted in the caption. Where "daylight saving" time is used, these times must be increased by one hour. Overhead Cygnus has passed to the westward side. Below it are Lyra, Hercules, Aquila, Ophiuchus, Serpens, and Corona. Sagittarius, and Bootes are nearly lost to view. In the southern sky are Aquarius, Capricornus, Pisces Austrinus, and Grus. Northwest we may see our old friends which circle the pole, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Draco, and Ursa Major. In the east, Pegasus and Andromeda are followed by Places, Cetus, Triangulum, and Aries. Lower still we shall see the Pleiades rising before Aldebaran and the Hyades. In the north-east Perseus with its eclipsing variable star Algol precedes the Chariot (Auriga) and the bright star Capella.

The planet Venus is an evening star but sets less than an hour after the sun. It is therefore not yet to be seen advantageously. On the other hand, Mars may still be seen, as it sets about three hours later than the sun. It is approaching Antares, which it will pass on September 17 by less than three degrees on the northern side. Uranus is well located for observation as shown on the map, but is not easily identified even with a small glass. The other planets are so near the sun, or otherwise unsuitably placed for convenient viewing.

On September 23 the sun comes to the equinox, entering the sign of Libra. Therefore, it is said "autumn begins."

FLORIDA READY FOR WOMEN'S VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Van C. Swearingin, state attorney-general, has announced that no new legislation will be necessary to permit the women of Florida to vote in the November election, contrary to the expressed opinion of Rivers H. Buford, of Marianna, nominee for the attorney-generalship, and who assumes office next January.

The attorney-general's office has issued the following statement: "The effect of the Nineteenth Amendment is to expunge from all state constitutions and laws the word 'males' wherever it appears in election laws describing the qualification of voters."

CLAIMS MADE TO MAYFLOWER BEAMS

Following "Discovery" of Mayflower Timbers at Jordans, Comes Similar Claim From Cocksey Hurst Farm, Essex

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BEACONSFIELD, England—Considerable interest has been aroused by the discoveries made public by Dr. Rendel Harris, and already announced in these columns, as to the fate of the old timbers of the Mayflower. Dr. Harris is satisfied, although he admits that the story is at present incomplete, that these timbers now form the beams of the great barn at Jordans Farm, Beaconsfield, now used as a Quaker hostel.

At a recent meeting of the Mayflower celebration committee, held in the barn itself, Dr. Harris told the story of the discoveries upon which his theory is founded. Experts agree that the timbers are those of a schooner about the date and weight of the Mayflower, and that the barn was constructed by shipwrights. Portions of ship fittings are still attached to the woodwork, and letters, apparently part of the words Mayflower and Harwich (the Mayflower's port of registry), have been discovered on one of the minor beams. Historically it has not been possible to establish the exact date of the breaking up of the vessel, but enough is known to connect it with the date of the building of the huge barn at Jordans. It is now known also that the owners of the Mayflower had strong Buckinghamshire associations.

Evidence Not Conclusive

While the evidence cannot be said to be finally conclusive, everything at present known points to the truth of the interesting theory put forward by Dr. Rendel Harris, who is continuing his investigations. Meantime he appears to have convinced, not only his immediate and more critical audience,

but also the larger public. The barn is situated about 24 miles northwest of London in a quaint corner of Buckinghamshire, already of considerable historical interest before the present discoveries brought additional fame to its quiet lanes.

Perhaps it is fitting that the last resting place of the Mayflower should have been found within a few yards of the spot associated with William Penn.

Following closely on the discoveries made public by Dr. Rendel Harris comes news of a rival claim from Essex. The new claim is based on evidence closely resembling that of Dr. Harris, but challenges it at its weakest point—the relation between the owners of the vessel at the time she was broken up, and the owners of the Jordans Farm.

A Rival Claim

The Rev. T. W. Mason of Rayleigh, Essex, has sent to the American Ambassador a piece of oak taken from the Cocksey Hurst Farm, Eastwood, near Southend-on-Sea, by the present tenant, Mr. Fowler. This wood, Mr. Mason asserts, is part of the original timbers of the Mayflower. He holds evidence that the farm was the home of John Vassall, who, about 1655, had a share in the Mayflower. Samuel, his son, is known to have traded at Aldeburgh with two other part owners of the vessel, Robert Childs and John Moore. The third part owner was Johanna Jones, wife of the captain of the Mayflower, and it is only as to the identity of the fourth owner that the Essex and the Buckinghamshire accounts differ in their historical evidence. Dr. Rendel Harris suggests that this was one Gardiner, then owner of the Jordans Farm, and the Rev. T. W. Mason that it was John Vassall of Cocksey Hurst Farm, Essex.

Yet there remain those mysterious letters on the beams at Jordans!

As matters stand at present, both stories lack evidence that would establish validity beyond the possibility of challenge. Further discoveries will no doubt be forthcoming. In the meantime, those whose charity is greater than their partisanship in these rival claims may perhaps reasonably assume that both could be true.

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School Shoes
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Soon the children will be going back to school. No doubt your children will need one or more pairs of new shoes. Why not purchase them in this sale and save money?

Sturdy Shoes of Black Calf-skin for Girls and Misses—sizes 8½ to 2 are button models—sizes 2½ to 7 are lace styles.
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regularly 5.00
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regularly 6.50
Sizes 2 to 7.....7.75
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Final Clearance Sale!

Women's Low Shoes
5.50 to 7.95

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There are Pumps, one-eyelot Ties; Instep Ties and Oxfords, models for sport, street and dress wear. Low medium and Louis heels. Many styles in Patent Leather or Black Kid, others of Brown Kid or Calfskin. Included are White Oxfords with various types of heels.

Not all sizes in every style, but every size represented.

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Ruffled Organdy Curtains, plain center with pretty tucks; also several neat, plain Scrim Curtains.
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2,000 yards Plain Scrims—White, Cream and Ecru.
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2,500 yards Figured Filet Nets, firm quality; artistic designs, White, Cream and Ecru.
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1,000 yards Imported Madras in self bordered and all-over designs; White and Ecru.
yard 68c
regularly 85c, 95c and 1.00
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Even a visit to the McCreery Gift Shop would be well worth your while, whether you anticipate making a purchase or not. However, it would be well to remember that it is here that your money will buy full value.

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BOSTON PLAYERS
IN FOREFRONT

Arrangement of the Draw Works
to the Advantage of the Lead-
ing New Englanders, Who
Fare Well in Second Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

FOREST HILLS, New York—As on the preceding day, the arrangement of the draw of the United States Lawn Tennis Singles Championship brought the Boston players again to the front of interest. Richard Hart, a possibility for the Davis Cup team, tried conclusions with C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, who is also under consideration, while R. N. Williams 2d met S. H. Voshell, always a dangerous opponent. Both these matches were staged on the championship enclosure.

In the first set Hart was weak in his backhand and made six double faults, losing two service games on this account and dropping the set, 6-2. In the second Hart improved in steadiness, but Griffin finally broke through his service on the eleventh game, and took the set in the next. The third set also went to extra games, but Griffin finally captured it, relying largely on his steadiness and striking with great accuracy.

In the second match Voshell started off with a rush, taking a love game on his fast-breaking service, and then making the score 2-1. Then service won, giving the set, 6-2, to Voshell 6-3. But the second set was just the reverse, for Williams, making many passing shots for placements, took the first four games, and ran out the set. Voshell took the first four games in the next, Williams showing a tendency to net. Williams then started and brought the score first to 5-3, then 7-5. The final set, after the first two games, was all for Williams, giving him the match.

The other favorites had little trouble. Vincent Richards, showing particularly well in his victory over Leonard Beekman, the former Princeton University star. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS
SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round
E. B. Benedict, Cambridge, defeated R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, 6-0, 6-1, 6-1.
N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated J. D. Adams, Dallas, by default.
Richard Hart, Chestnut Hill, defeated R. B. McClave, Scranton, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.
Edward Oelener, Montclair, defeated H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, by default.
F. O. Jostes, St. Louis, defeated R. E. Shaw, Springfield, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.
F. B. Alexander, New York, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

Second Round

W. H. Botsford, New York, defeated H. L. Bowman, New York, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
I. C. Wright, Boston, defeated W. M. Fischer, New York, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.
F. T. Anderson, New York, defeated A. J. Ostendorf, New York, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.
F. B. Alexander, New York, defeated R. L. James, Saratoga, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.
H. H. Bassford, New York, defeated Allen Behr, New York, 6-1, 7-5, 6-2.
R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-3.

Third Round

J. A. Lowrey, New York, defeated J. W. Fox, New York, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0.
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Leonard Beekman, Montclair, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated J. C. Donaldson, Brooklyn, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.
P. L. Kynaston, New York, defeated Murray Vernon, New York, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Fourth Round

C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated E. B. Benedict, Cambridge, 6-2, 6-0, 6-0.
W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated Andrew Morgan, Cynwyd, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
W. P. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated W. W. Ingraham, Oakland, 6-4, 6-0, 6-1.
John Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated James Weber, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.
Hermann Brookman, Cambridge, defeated T. M. Day 2d, Plainfield, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

Fifth Round

A. W. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated A. L. Brunau, New York, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0.
Ludwig Van Inverster, Plainfield, defeated J. S. Nichol, Cambridge, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.
I. E. Mahan, New York, defeated Philip Van Deventer, Plainfield, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.
W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated A. H. Throckmorton, New York, 7-5, 6-0, 6-4, 6-0.

Sixth Round

F. O. Jostes, St. Louis, defeated Edward Oelener, Montclair, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.
G. A. L. Dionne, New York, vs. G. B. Emerson, Orange, 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, 7-7 (unfinished).
C. M. Bull Jr., New York, vs. F. C. Bagg, New York, 6-5, 2-6, 6-2, 6-8, 7-7 (unfinished).
Dean Mathey, New York, defeated D. Robinson, Boston, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.
Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated Curley, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Seventh Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated M. T. Ackerland, Newark, 6-3, 6-4, 9-7.
R. L. Bagg, New York, defeated J. G. McKay, Indianapolis, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.
L. W. Knox, Glen Ridge, defeated V. H. Havens, Mantoloking, 3-6, 4-0, 6-2, 6-3.
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated A. D. Hammett, New York, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.
N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated A. S. Dabney, Boston, 6-1, 6-4 (default).

EIGHTH ROUND

LeR. E. Moore defeated W. H. Vay, 6-1, 6-4.
R. H. Stanley defeated L. H. Rogers, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3.
F. G. Anderson defeated J. F. Allen, 6-0, 6-0.

PRIZES PRESENTED

OLYMPIC WINNERS

ANTWERP, Belgium, (Monday)—King Albert of Belgium presented the medals and other awards won at the seventh Olympic Games to the winners in the athletic, swimming and rowing events at the stadium this afternoon. Out of about 100 awards for athletics,

the share of the United States' representatives was nearly 40.

There was only a scattering representation of each nation on the field at the presentation ceremonies. The few score Americans who were present made up in cheers what they lacked in numbers. They gave King Albert a cheer such as royalty probably never received before, it being an American yell ending with "Albert, Albert, Albert."

Brand Whitlock, the American Ambassador, was in the stand with the King. There was a usual ceremony with a military parade, display of flags, and choral singing. The King personally presented the medals to winners of first places. Crown Prince Leopold gave out those awarded to seconds, and the young Prince Charles to the thirds.

The American water-polo team was defeated by the Swedish team in the Olympic water-polo here today. The score was: Sweden 5, United States 0.

WHITE SOX TAKE
SECOND SETBACK

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	77	48	.616
Cleveland	75	48	.613
New York	77	50	.606
St. Louis	62	58	.517
Boston	59	64	.480
Washington	52	66	.441
Detroit	48	73	.396
Philadelphia	39	83	.320

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 7, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 7, Washington 1.
St. Louis 3, New York 2.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 8 (15 innings).

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cleveland was the only member of the American League "select three" to benefit by yesterday's results. Tris Speaker's men winning while both Chicago, as leader, and New York lost their games. The latter aggregation was dislodged from second place, and in the event Cleveland repeats its success of yesterday while the White Sox are losing a third straight to Boston, the Obidians will be at the head.

A noteworthy game took place at Philadelphia, where the Athletics and Detroit went 15 innings to a draw. At one stage the conflict had stood 7 to 2 against Connie Mack's charges, but they tied it up in the ninth and again in the fourteenth, when the visitors had once more gone into the lead.

LONG TIE AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The game with Detroit was called at the end of the fifteenth because of darkness, with the teams tied 8 to 8. The score:

Innings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 R H E

Detroit 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 8 15 2

Philadelphia 0 2 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 8 14 2

Batteries—Lyer, Oldham and Almsmith; Harris, Moore and Perkins. Myatt. Umpires—Morarity and Hildebrand.

BROWNS DEFEAT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—St. Louis had a little the better of yesterday's play, winning 3 to 2. The score:

Innings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 6 1

New York 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 5

Batteries—Davis and Severed; Collins, Shawley, Quinn and Ruel. Umpires—Evans and Dineen.

RED SOX WIN SECOND IN ROW

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston defeated Chicago again yesterday, 7 to 3. The score:

Innings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 7 11 0

Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 10 1

Batteries—Bush and Schang; Clocette and Schalk. Umpires—Owens and Chilli.

CLEVELAND EASY WINNER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cleveland led off in the first with three runs and scored four more in the sixth, winning 7 to 1. The score:

Innings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Cleveland 3 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 7 9 1

Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 8 1

Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Erickson, Bemiller, Conway and Garrity. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

ENGLISH POLO SIDE
LOSES TRIAL MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—No effort is being spared by the British polo authorities to insure adequate representation in the coming polo encounters with the United States of America, and a further trial match was held at Hurlingham August 7 between an England team and the Rest. Two members of the four that won the polo contests in the Olympic games were included in the trial England side. Lord Woodhouse and Maj. V. N. Lockett, but reinforced Lieut.-Col. H. A. Tomkinson and Maj. F. B. Hurdall, they were unable to cope with a better-mounted side consisting of Lord Dalmeny, No. 1; Lieut.-Col. C. H. S. Ashton, No. 2; Lord Rockingham, No. 3; and Maj. J. F. Harrison, No. 4.

The score was 10 goals to 7 in favor of the Rest, but individualism rather than combination produced this big crop of goals. The ground was cut up rather badly and this was all against accurate combination between players unused to playing together and, in the case of at least one, much upset by playing in an unusual position. Lord Rockingham playing at No. 3 instead of No. 2, celebrated the occasion by scoring several goals.

BROOKLYN AT TOP
AGAIN; REDS LOSE

Boston Stages Unexpected and
Defeats Champions, While
Robinson's Nine Is Victorious

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	70	55	.560
Cincinnati	67	58	.538
New York	67	58	.538
Pittsburgh	63	58	.521
Chicago	63	64	.496
St. Louis	61	64	.488
Boston	49	67	.423
Philadelphia	50	73	.407

RESULTS TUESDAY

Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 2.
Boston 3, Cincinnati 1 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 6, New York 5.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 0.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cincinnati's return to the head of the National League standing was only for a day, as the Reds found themselves unable to defeat Boston a second consecutive time while Brooklyn was turning the tables on St. Louis. The latter, resolutely, Wilbert Robinson's men, have an advantage over the Westerners so slight that it does not equal the fraction of a game.

Pittsburgh continued its upward career when it took the New York Giants into camp for the third straight time, and is within three games of the metropolitan contenders. Chicago was unable to get away from its season-old stumbling block, the 500 percentage level, the Cubs, with their best pitching entry on the mound, losing yesterday to Philadelphia by a shutout score.

PHILADELPHIA SCORES SHUTOUT

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Meadows and Wheat; Alexander, Carter and O'Farrell. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

PULL GAME OUT IN SEVENTH

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
New York 2 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 5 14 1
Batteries—Adams, Wisner, Hamilton and Schmidt; Neft, Douglas, Barnes and Smith. Snyder. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

BRAVES HAVE BETTER OF REDS

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 2
Cincinnati 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 1
Batteries—McQuillan and Gowdy; Eller and Winco. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

BROOKLYN COMES BACK

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 5 16 2
St. Louis 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 7 1
Batteries—Pfeffer and Miller; Sherdell, Goodwin, Jacobs and Dillhoefer. Umpires—Harrison and Rigler.

CAVALRY MATCH WON
BY MASSACHUSETTS

SEA GIRT, New Jersey—Rifle teams of military organizations from many parts of the United States are here for the twenty-seventh annual rifle tournament of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. The first honors were carried off by Troop D, First Massachusetts Cavalry, which won the cavalry team match with a score of 364.

The first team of the New Jersey Machine Gun Troop made second place with 332 and the second team of this organization took third with 327. Troop D, First New Jersey Cavalry, took fourth place, with 308 points, and Troop D, First New York Cavalry, fifth place with 234.

The cavalry match was shot at 200 and 600 yards in stages one hour apart.

RICHARDS IS DOUBLE
WINNER AT TENNIS

SOUTHAMPTON, New York—Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, and R. H. Burdick, Chicago star, defeated the holders of the Meadow Club bowls in the final tennis doubles here Saturday, conquering the Davis pair, W. T. Tilden 2d, and C. S. Garland Jr., 6-2, 3-6, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Richards also won the final of the men's singles, defeating the veteran, W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, whose "comeback" in the tournament had caused great interest in the match. The score was 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-0.

By his victory Richards becomes the successor to Garland of Pittsburgh and the Davis Cup team, in holding the trophy.

EDGAR REPEATS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—Breaking a three-cornered tie, J. D. Edgar of Atlanta, Georgia, retained his title as open golf champion of Canada at the Rivermead Golf Club Saturday, defeating Charles Murray of Montreal by one stroke and T. D. Armour of Edinburgh by two. Edgar had a 73, Murray a 74 and Armour a 75. The game was spectacular throughout and was followed by a large gallery, included among whom were the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Robert Borden. Edgar, Murray and Armour were tied Friday with 288 each for 72 holes. In Saturday's play-off Murray, who was 5 down on the sixth, played steadily and was a serious contestant at the 18th hole.

In the Canadian professional championship contest held at the Royal Ottawa Club on Saturday af-

ternoon, David Black of the Shaughnessy Heights Club, Vancouver, British Columbia, formerly professional of the Rivermead Club, retained his title by a 67 and a 68, being 10 better than his nearest competitor.

HISTORIC ROWING
RACE HELD AGAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An event of considerable antiquity and interest was held during the first week in August on the river Thames when the races for Doggett's Coat and Badge were held over the London Bridge to Chelsea course. These rowing contests, or, as they were known in former times, wagers, were inaugurated by one Thomas Doggett, a famous comedian of the early eighteenth century, who, to obtain the good will of the Thames watermen, offered, for open competition, a handsome coat of red cloth to the sleeve of which was attached a large silver badge bearing the arms of the House of Hanover.

Although the race was held ostensibly to celebrate the accession to the throne of the Hanoverians, it became later known that the prize was actually offered to pacify the ferryman of the day, who, finding that the building of additional theaters on the north side of the Thames interfered with their livelihood, were wont to show, in no gentle fashion, their disapproval of the stage. The first contest for the Coat and Badge was held, under the auspices of the Fishmongers Company, in August, 1715, when six young watermen rowed, in heavy Thames wherries, from London Bridge to Chelsea. After that, the race became an annual occurrence. Thomas Doggett donating sufficient money to perpetuate the custom.

With the progress of time, the type of boat changed, and, until 1902, light skiffs, built expressly for this particular event, were used. These were, in later years, superseded by heavily built, outrigger sculling craft. Although, in the early years, six men only were allowed to enter, this rule has since been modified, and any waterman who has not been for more than 12 months out of his apprenticeship may compete. Preliminary heats, if any, are rowed off between Putney and Hammersmith, the finalists meeting, later, over the original course.

As the race is rowed against the tide, and in the midst of heavy river-traffic, it demands not only an intimate knowledge of the course, but provides a real and searching test of watermanship and endurance. In addition to the Coat and Badge, a money prize of £10 is awarded to the winner, and lesser amounts to the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth men. This year, the contest was held in somewhat unusual circumstances, the finals of the races for six consecutive years being rowed in the course of two days. Racing commenced on Tuesday, August 3, when the 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 events were decided. Great keenness was shown by the competitors, who, handicapped by really bad water, displayed considerable skill and determination. At the conclusion of the first day, the following watermen were entitled to claim the Coat and Badge: 1915—Lionel Phillips, West Wapping; 1916—Frederick Pearce, Hammersmith; 1917—John Blackman, Gravesend; 1918—Arthur Gibbs, Richmond.

Continuing on August 4, a very strong wind interfered with the scullers, although, in the 1919 race, a good and even finish was witnessed. H. T. Phelps eventually proving successful. The 1920 race was less interesting, as, of the three entrants, one capsized at the start. H. Hayes, Delford, who ultimately gained the victory, steered badly, and with the elements against him, took 33m. 16s. to complete the course.

Although over 200 years have elapsed since the initial contest for Doggett's Coat and Badge, the races for 1916 and 1919 were the first to furnish winners. In H. T. Phelps and H. Hayes, whose fathers had also proved successful in this time-honored event.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN
BRITISH FOOTBALL

LONDON, England, (Tuesday)—Many association football matches were played in all three divisions of the league yesterday, as well as matches in the Scottish League. In the First Division, Aston Villa went down badly before Manchester, but Tottenham Hotspur succeeded in drawing with Derby County. London clubs in the Second Division again did well, neither the Westham, Fulham, nor Clapton Orient clubs meeting with defeat.

Of the four games played in the Third Division, Southampton gained the most decisive victory. The results:

ENGLISH FOOTBALL

First Division

Manchester City 3, Aston Villa 1.
Arsenal 2, Manchester United 2.
Bradford City 4, Sheffield United 0.
Middlebrough 0, Preston Northend 0.
Oldham Athletic 1, Blackburn Rovers 0.
Derby County 2, Tottenham Hotspur 2.
Huddersfield Town 1, Burnley 0.

Second Division

Bristol City 2, Blackpool 1.
Stoke 2, Rotherham County 0.
Sheff Wednesday 0, Notts Forest 0.
West Ham 2, Wanderers 1.
Birmingham 3, Hull City 1.
Cardiff City 0, Clapton Orient 0.
Fulham 3, Stockport County 1.
Coventry City 0, Port Vale 0.

Third Division

Southampton 4, Swindon Town 0.
Luton 2, Portsmouth 2.
Grimsby Town 1, Southern United 0.
Brentford 1, Scottish League

Scottish League

Third Lanark 3, Aberdeen 1.
Aldon Rovers 0, Partick Thistle 0.

FINE YACHTS AT
COWES REGATTA

From Beginning to End This Pop-
ular English Yachting Event
Was a Big Success This Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COWES, England—The regular visitor at Cowes this year was quite prepared to find things somewhat dull as compared with pre-war days, but it very few came away dissatisfied with the week's record from a racing point of view. From beginning to end there was not only good sport, but the regatta arrangements were admirably carried out. There were some very fine vessels in the roadstead, quite apart from those taking part in the matches. The racing itself was excellent all through the week, notwithstanding the absence of vessels built to racing rules and sailing on level terms. Times are as yet too hard for new racer yachts to be built, and the cost of maintaining a regular racer is better bestowed in other directions for the time, but the yachts which turned up to fill the handicaps day after day were vessels to be pleased with. They looked to a sailor's eye far finer craft than any yacht built for the prime purpose of lifting prizes on all available occasions.

Clarence C. Hatry's 338-ton schooner Westward was a conspicuous figure in the roads. She is a noble-looking vessel, but does not seem at present to sail in her best form. Such a large yacht cannot be expected to show to best advantage on a course involving many turns, for she naturally loses much time in going round the marks, and in short races such as must be made in the narrow waters of the Solent, a large yacht, particularly when schooner rigged, is at a great disadvantage when pitted against vessels of less size. At the same time there were times when her sailing was so poor as to compel surprise. On several occasions, with a strong, fair breeze blowing, she was quite unable to do more than hold the King's cutter Britannia, a vessel eight feet shorter, and 17 years older. Westward's merits would probably be more apparent in an ocean race.

Britannia has sailed so well this year as to excite the admiration of all yachtsmen at Cowes. The vessel seems to sail better as the years go by and there is no parallel to her achievements in the history of yachting. She is rigged very much as she was when she first came out, and looks somewhat old fashioned in company with the modern yachts. It would be interesting to see her fitted with all the modern improvements of rig and gear. The King sailed regularly in the fine boat, which started five times and won three first prizes and one second prize.

R. H. Lee's new cutter Terpsichore, 189 tons, was very unfortunate with her gear and was unable to cross the starting line for a single race. Some part of her running or standing gear was always sailing way just before gun and her owner at last announced his intention of not attempting to race any more this season. This is seemingly another instance where in a new vessel staunchness has been sacrificed for lightness aloft. Mrs. E. R. Workman's Nyria, 169 tons, won first prize on the first day of the Royal Yacht Squadron's regatta. She is a very handsome vessel and looks "taut" at moorings. She led from start to finish on this day and saved her time from Britannia by only 1m. 27s. Nyria was the only yacht in the racing fleet owned by a lady. Mrs. Workman is a capable "hand" on board a yacht.

Sir C. A. Allom's White Heather, 179 tons, won a couple of second prizes, and the new Fife cutter Moonbeam, 129 tons, C. P. Johnson, showed good speed and won first prize on the first day of the squadron fixture and third prize at the Royal London regatta on the Monday. She is a handsome boat, but does not race regularly. With Lionel de Rothschild's 92-ton cutter, Zinita, J. F. Swann's 153-ton yawl, Brynhild, Warwick Brooke's 154-ton schooner, Susanne, and Capt. W. P. Slade's 99-ton ketch, Joyette, the handicap fleet was excellent, both in numbers and quality.

Lord Sackville's 92-ton yawl Sumurun and the 42-ton cutter Thanet, J. W. Cook (vice-commander of the Royal Temple Yacht Club), raced in the handicap matches for yachts below 100 tons. Paula III, which before the war was owned by Ludwig Saunders, at that time a popular German yachtsman who regularly attended Cowes, and now owned by a well-known member of the Royal Temple Yacht Club, was the only former racer in this class. She did not acquit herself well in company with the cruisers, and seemed hopelessly over-spurred. Another yacht in this class was G. L. Bradley's 45-ton yawl Celia, a pretty fast schooner of Shepherd's design. Beyond these races there was a constant series of matches for small cruisers and boats of the various one-design classes, roughly about a dozen in number. The competition among these was keen, and the little boats were handled with consummate skill.

The Roads were at all times enlivened by the presence of motor-racing boats in process of "tuning up" for the races for the British International Motor Boat

WOMEN SEEK FOR EMBASSY PLACES

National Consumers League Official Says Women Attachés in Ambassadors' Offices Would Be a Valuable Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The appointment of an American woman attaché to the American Embassy in London and of an English woman attaché to the British Embassy in Washington is advocated by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, a well-known New York suffragist and vice-president of the National Consumers League, who has recently returned from Europe, where she attended the International Woman Suffrage Association at Geneva. Mrs. Nathan and Lady Astor discussed the subject with others in Geneva, and again at Lady Astor's home in England, shortly before Mrs. Nathan sailed for America.

"Lady Astor urged me to work in America for this reform, and said that she intended to work for it in England," said Mrs. Nathan to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We both felt that it would help greatly in bringing about closer affiliation between America and England, that the Americans and the English, both Anglo-Saxon peoples, ought to come together in greater unity. Their points of view, their standards and outlook upon life are so similar.

Interests of Women
"It seems to me that if an ambassador is needed to look after the interests of his people in another land, and that since half the people, if not more, are women, there should be a woman attaché who would look properly after the interests of women, although in many cases, of course, the interests of men and women are identical. There would certainly be plenty of work for a woman to do. Think for a moment of all the calls on the American Ambassador in London. He must attend all sorts of functions, both British and American, entertain distinguished Americans passing through London, and make speeches at various affairs. Now why should not a woman attaché attend to some of these? For instance, entertain distinguished American women passing through London, and attend and speak at all sorts of functions that interest women particularly. Then, too, women traveling abroad frequently require aid and assistance from the Ambassador. I can think of many cases in which a woman representative could help American women greatly, as she might understand the case much better than a man would. In the American Embassy at Paris recently I noticed an innovation: there were many women clerks and stenographers, where formerly I had seen only men. But why should men have all the higher positions when there are plenty of women quite capable of filling them?"

MUSIC

The Harlech Festival

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Once every year the picturesque and solitary castle of Harlech is put to delightful use, and is thronged with a crowd of peaceful devotees who make its battlements ring as in the days of yore, albeit with another kind of music. Perched on its lofty crag, Harlech Castle is a landmark of both topography and history in North Wales, and may well be considered the ideal stronghold of the Middle Ages. Built by Edward I about 1290, A. D., it was besieged and captured by Owen Glyndwr a hundred years later, only to be retaken by the royal forces soon afterward. In the Wars of the Roses, it afforded shelter to the Queen of Henry VI and underwent a lengthy siege, finally yielding to the victorious White Rose. This siege has won a permanent place in Welsh musical history by having been the inspiration of the splendid "March of the Men of Harlech."

Only one other period in the history of the castle lights up its ancient battlements and places it in the forefront of martial history. Its round-towers and portcullises were showing signs of having outlived their warlike purpose when the Civil War broke out in the seventeenth century. Disrepair had set in; but the castle was put into a state of defense once more, and held for Charles I until it underwent its final siege and was captured by General Mytton for the Commonwealth in 1647. For the last 270 years, it has held its sovereign sway as a noble ruin, beloved of tourists, standing four-square in its massive isolation to every wind that blows, an embodiment of feudalism, dignified in proportions and venerable in appearance, exquisitely placed in its view of sea and mountains, and rich in storied memories of the struggles of a bygone age.

The annual music festival of Harlech fell on July 1, and would have been an unqualified success and a delight to thousands of ardent music lovers but for the unfavorable weather. Mr. Walford Davies was the conductor of an orchestra of 40 selected performers and a chorus of 2000 amateur singers. In the morning various Welsh choirs sang part songs. The afternoon performance was devoted to instrumental music, but the program could not be proceeded with in its entirety owing to rain. The great inclosure of the castle in which the festival was held is unroofed and only a temporary covering of canvas has been provided to protect the audience and performers. Two movements of a Bach concerto had to be deleted; a most attractive new work, which had made an excellent impression at the rehearsal, a fantasia by Hubert Davies, was also omitted. The orchestra played only a single movement of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony."

The third part of the day's festival commenced with "The Messiah." The orchestra had now been abandoned as impracticable and the whole work was sung to a piano accompaniment. The chorus and the leading soloists performed their parts well under difficulties. Miss Laura Williams and Miss Annie Davies deserve special mention. The audience behaved admirably under trying conditions, and the chorus made the battlements ring with their vigor and freshness. For many reasons the Harlech Festival of 1920 will be long remembered. The enthusiasm of both performers and public was a real tribute to the genius of the Welsh people, whose finest qualities ripen best in the heart of Snowdonia and the mountain fastnesses to which Harlech Castle is the key.

HOTEL ON MOUNTAIN TOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

WAYNESVILLE, North Carolina—Eagle's Nest Hotel, for many years widely known as one of western North Carolina's most attractive summer hotels, will be rebuilt on top of Junaluska Mountain, near Waynesville, at a cost of \$100,000.

IMPROVING THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Measures for the improvement of the dairy industry are engaging the attention of the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. In a circular letter addressed to all the farmers of the Province, the Minister says: "The dairy industry, which has a very modest beginning in the Province of Quebec, has been constantly progressing for some years, and today it may be considered as the barometer of our agriculture. My department has neglected nothing, it seems to me, to place this important branch of agriculture in the front rank. The establishment of the dairy school, the legislation concerning the manufacture of dairy products, the recognition of the system of inspection, the founding of the cooperative agricultural society of cheese makers of Quebec, which is now the 'Cooperative Central des Agriculteurs de Quebec' and our campaign in favor of the dairy record, have given tangible results. Our butter is incontestably the best in Canada, as is dem-

onstrated by its fame and by the prizes which it has obtained at the large exhibitions. Eighty-five per cent of the cheese sold by the 'Cooperative Central des Agriculteurs de Quebec' was classified as No. 1 in 1919, and 75 per cent of our total production of cheese received the same classification.

"There still remains a big obstacle to be overcome, the disappearance of which is demanded by both the honor and the interest of the producers of cheese in this Province, and which will call for the exercise of our utmost energy. Before the war exporters sent a large quantity of our first quality cheese to Great Britain under the name of Ontario or Western, leaving the mark Quebec on cheese of inferior quality. During the time of the war a purchasing committee was named by the Imperial Government and it practically requisitioned all our cheese. This committee gave us full justice in classifying the cheese and in paying according to the quality without giving any attention to where it came from. Now that commerce has again become free there are those who wish to start the same system as was in vogue before the war and thus to depreciate our cheese abroad. The 'Cooperative Central des Agriculteurs de Quebec' takes the initiative of exporting our cheese directly to the United Kingdom without the intervention of middlemen and in this it will receive every support from my department. I trust that this society may count on receiving encouragement from the farmers.

"Let the farmers see that our best cheese is sent to the depots of the 'Cooperative Central des Agriculteurs de Quebec,' so that it may be exported direct to Great Britain under its proper name. I trust that all the farmers of the Province of Quebec will be solicitous enough of their interests to appreciate this initiative, and to insist that the 75 per cent of first quality cheese that they produce be sold at the price of cheese of first quality and under the name of Quebec."

NEW POINT OF VIEW NEEDED

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"I was very much impressed at the amiable way in which women from all over the world, from Armenia and Turkey, from Rumania and Bulgaria, from France and Germany, from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and from nearby countries, discussed problems together and how they can accomplish this among themselves where I believe we would have come to blows, how much more men and women ought to be able to accomplish working together."

LAW AGAINST BONUSES ON SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—The first law ever attempted in an American port to check the practice of paying bonus to captains, first mates, stewards and other officers of steamships engaged in foreign trade, on the purchase of supplies for the ships, will go into effect throughout Louisiana, on September 1, having been passed by the Legislature and promulgated by the Governor on August 1.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, August 30, 1920.

A CERTAIN author had reason to be grateful to Sir Norman Lockyer, the astronomer, who passed away recently. This author was writing a book about Cornwall, and his plan was to spend a year seeing the Duchy, as it is called, on foot. He studied Cornwall on his walking tours of a fortnight each, at intervals during the year. In these six journeys he walked round the coast, aiming never to be farther from the sea than the throw of a biscuit; then he zigzagged down the center of the county. What interested him most were the Stone Circles on barren moors, the Cromlechs and Menhirs. One day he saw a farmer standing in the center of one of these desolate Stone Circles, maybe thousands of years old; he was facing the sun, and getting the parent stone of the circle, an outstanding Menhir, and the sun, in alignment. "What are you doing?" asked the traveling author. "Telling the time," answered the farmer. "It's a few minutes past noon." The author thought as he walked on—"That is curious."

WHEN he reached Penzance he called at the chief bookseller's and asked if there was any book discussing the astronomical theory of the Stone Circles. "Oh yes," said the bookseller, "Sir Norman Lockyer spent several weeks examining the Stone Circles of western Cornwall. He wrote about them. I take it that the Cornish book is by way of being a sort of appendix to his 'Stonehenge and Other British Stone Monuments Astronomically Considered.' The author bought the Cornish book, found it fascinating, and was quite convinced that Sir Norman's theory is correct—that these Stone Circles, which are also found on a recognized vast path through Europe, were merely a kind of clock and calendar of primitive man, taking the place of our clocks and farmers' almanac. The author wrote to Sir Norman Lockyer asking permission to incorporate certain of his investigations in his book. Sir Norman wrote a charming letter in reply saying he was so delighted and surprised that anyone should be interested in his Stone Circles investigations, that he begged the author to make his extracts as copious as he pleased. So the traveling author's book on Cornwall became valuable and Sir Norman Lockyer quite well known in the Duchy. The farmer was but carrying on the simple observations of his remote ancestors.

EVERY one knows the Oxford Bodleian Library, and some knew that, like other famous institutions, it was troubled by lack of funds. Last June Lord Hugh Cecil asked in *The Times*: "Is there no millionaire who would like to write his name beneath that of Bodley and so set on foot a unifying fund by giving to the curators of the library all that they need to maintain and organize that noble collection of books in the fullest usefulness to learning?" I read this appeal, and sorrowfully doubted if it would have any success. A month or so later the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University was informed by Mr. Walter Morrison that he had paid to Bodley's librarian for the capital account of the library the sum of £50,000 (\$250,000). In 1912 Sir Walter Morrison had endowed with benefactions of £10,000 (\$50,000) each, a reader in Egyptology, the study of agriculture and a professors' pension fund. Mr. Morrison is an Oxford man, and head of the firm of Morrison, Dillon & Co.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Times* points out that Mr. Morrison's gift offers increased facilities for the preservation of the remains of Sir Francis Drake's ship, the Golden Hind, which are at rest in the Bodleian Library in the form of a chair, and he quotes these fine lines from "The Gallion":

They took the timber next the old ship's heart
And carved a stately chair and set it up
By Oxford Town, in Bodley's library,
Where some declare her spirit haunts the place

In gentle guise, so that if one should come
To seek for rest and wisdom he shall find
Such treasure as he'd miss in many books,
And going forth, renewed in faith and hope

Prevail against a world of obstacles
As she prevailed, what time she strove and set
A girdle round the earth.

Now I want to know who is the author of "The Gallion," and when was it written?

I MAY ask a question occasionally, as I am so often asked to answer questions by eager correspondents. One of these, from a far distant state, who is a great admirer of Lewis Carroll (the Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, mathematical lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford) wishes to know if the stanzas at the end of "Through the Looking Glass" have any other significance besides their tender prettiness; she has heard so: but can discern no recondite message in the verses. Happily I cut out from *The Tribune*, and preserved, a most interesting letter on this subject written by Mr. J. Acton Lomax. The verses contain an acrostic in the name of Alice Pleasance Liddell, daughter of the Dean of Christ Church. Alice Pleasance Liddell, as every one should know, was the inspiration of "Alice in Wonderland," and of "Through the Looking Glass." Here are the verses:

A boat beneath a sunny sky,
Lingering onward dreamily
In an evening of July—
Children three that nestle near,
Eager eye and willing ear,
Pleased a simple tale to hear—
Long has passed that sunny day,
The hours of twilight fade away,
Autumn fruits have slain the June

Still she haunts me, phantomwise,
Alice moving under skies
Never seen but waking eyes.

Children yet the tale to hear,
Eager eye and willing ear,
Lovingly shall nestle near.

In a Wonderland they lie,
Dreaming as the days go by,
Dreaming as the summers die.

Ever drifting down the stream—
Lingering in the golden gleam—
Life, what is it but a dream?

ONCE I spent an astonishing and delightful afternoon with Henry James at Lamb House in the ancient Sussex town of Rye, hilly as an Italian town, and overlooking the harbor of ancient Winchelsea, now marsh and fertile fields. Yet here once, hundreds of years ago, the fleet of England roamed. Henry James was full of the lore of the place. He loved Rye. He was Rye. I can never think of Lamb House and Rye without Henry James. So it was something of a shock to learn that Mr. E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo" and other metallically clever books (just the kind of books that Henry James did not write) had purchased Lamb House and will live and write there. Mr. Benson announced that "he does not regard his home as a public museum, that he does not want to be annoyed by sightseers." He will need a very capable butler to fend them off. For years pilgrims will visit Rye to see the house where Henry James lived. It was to escape sightseers that Kipling left Rottlingden, and hid himself at Burwash, five miles from the station.

TO HONOR Keats Christopher Morley suggests that a volume of confessions should be issued by poets telling what Keats has meant to them in their own struggles for music. The interesting part of the book will be the names of the poets who suggest, or think, that they have derived their music from Keats.

THE Athenaeum publishes each week an article called "A Hundred Years Ago," being publishers' notices and literary gossip of 1820. In that year, in America Bryant wrote "A Winter Piece," and "O Fairest of the Rural Maids." Cooper was busy writing "The Spy." The publication of Irving's "Sketch Book" in Paris was completed in America, and brought out in England. This was the year of Sydney Smith's well-known taunt, but American literature was already showing signs of life.

TO STRAIGHT Statements I have added the following:
"The principle, to recapitulate, is simply this: a good first act should never end in a blank wall. There should always be a window in it, with at least a glimpse of something attractive beyond. In 'Pillars of Society' there is a window, indeed; but it is of ground glass." (William Archer in "Play-Making.")

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are
"Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History." By S. G. Heiskell. Because early history is always interesting, and late history, too Tennessee completed the suffrage victory. This book, a second edition, is published at Nashville.

"On the Art of Reading." By Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. Because of all the arts, the art of reading is the least studied, and perhaps the one that, for the amateur, repays study best. And because there is no one in England who can treat this subject with more wisdom and wit than "Q." poet, lecturer, and novelist.

—Q. R.

SOLID READING

Banking Progress. By J. Laurence Laughlin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

Mr. Laughlin's new book, like his previous works, makes solid and sound reading. In spite of, or perhaps because of, its solidity, it deserves the attention of many casual readers, especially now that the newly enfranchised women of the United States need an even broader comprehension than ever before of some of the fundamental questions of the day. It is, of course, the kind of book in reference to which Dr. Johnson might have said, "Sir . . . Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it. When we inquire into any subject, the first thing we have to do is to know what books have treated of it." Anyone who desires to inquire into the subject of banking conditions in the United States today needs to know that he or she can find information upon it in this new volume.

For the lay reader, one of the interesting things in the book is how the author distinguishes clearly between the elasticity of currency and the elasticity of credit. The latter is what the Federal Reserve Act was intended first of all to provide. How this plan has actually operated is discussed in the final chapter.

The Federal Reserve Act is contrasted by the author with the Aldrich-Vreeland Act of 1908, to the disadvantage of the latter. Of this Aldrich-Vreeland Act, he says that "it is a curious compound of conflicting views, compromise, haste, and political expediency." Whereas the Federal Reserve Act, he writes: "The statesmanship of which President Wilson, with the aid of Democratic leaders, put their party behind an epoch-making, constructive measure and passed it on December 23, 1913, is a monumental event in our political history."

The rather stentorian style of the discussion will not prevent quotations from the book during the course of the political campaign, when speakers are seeking "authorities" for their arguments. Professor Laughlin is the sort of a writer whose pronouncements will lend dignity to any speech which may refer to them.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

A Short History of the Great War. By A. F. Pollard. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe. \$3.25.

I. Already there have been histories of the war by journalists, by novelists, by hack writers, by humorists, by people of almost every state and stage of literacy. The real scholars in history have been busy, meanwhile, in collecting and arranging their data in preparation for their best efforts. Of course any history, which has already appeared or which may appear in the next few years, will have to be considerably revised later, when the still secret things of the war are revealed, and when scholars and writers are able to see the enormous panorama from better vantage points. Future students of the war will certainly have to read many histories, as well as examine a tremendous mass of "sources" such as original documents, newspaper accounts, and personal reminiscences, in order to comprehend anything of the intricate sequences of events which constituted the whole emergency, to use the word popularized by the War Department in the United States.

Just what really has been emerging through the whole emergency, it is too early for the whole world to see clearly. Indeed, it takes considerable temerity to write any history at all only a year or so after the conclusion of the events to be treated. Yet classes in history have to be taught in colleges and universities, and the general public does feel a constant desire to see coordinated in some fashion what so short a time ago it was learning from the bulletin boards. So single volume histories are being written, what so short a time ago it was learning from the bulletin boards. So single volume histories are being written, what so short a time ago it was learning from the bulletin boards. So single volume histories are being written, what so short a time ago it was learning from the bulletin boards.

II. His point of view will be interesting and important to Americans as a complement to such another point of view as that of Mr. John Bach McMaster, as shown in his history of "The United States in the World War." In Mr. Pollard's book, the American part of the whole struggle; in Mr. McMaster's volume it is the whole story that he has chosen to tell. Mr. Pollard says in connection with the actual victory: "Greater efforts were made at other times on both sides than during the last fortnight of July, 1918, and the destruction of the salient the Germans had made since May (27 was merely the last once which turned the balance of power and the scales of victory. There were many ounces in the total weight, and the pride of each belligerent points to the different contributions which it made. To the Americans their divisions at Chateau-Thierry seem the decisive factor, to the French it was Foch's genius. The British point to the fact that the greatest weight of German force was still in front of Amiens and not on the Marne, and an Italian prince has declared that it was Italy who won the war on October 24; while Ludendorff has maintained that American troops counted for little, and that the crucial factor was the revolutionary propaganda which had begun to undermine the moral of German troops as early as 1916. None of these partial explanations contain more than an element of truth, and a more comprehensive view is suggested by the likeness of Oliver Wendell Holmes' ballad, a vehicle so skillfully compacted of durable materials that each part lasted exactly as long as every other, and that the whole eventually crumbled into a heap of dust in a single moment. German resources were vastly inferior to those which were slowly mobilized against her, but she organized them with such skill that they resisted the wear and tear of the war for a period to which some observers could discern no end."

This statement is, of course, delightfully tactful. Written throughout in this careful manner, Mr. Pollard's book can be studied with pleasant profit in American schools as well as in those of his own country. In the light of such a sweepingly settling statement, the petty controversies of the future as to just what each bit of endeavor actually accomplished will indeed be minor. Mr. McMaster succeeds in avoiding undue pride in American achievements by simply stating the events themselves without much comment, except what he quotes incessantly from the newspapers. In this way he does not commit himself to any particularly extravagant claims. Mr. Pollard, on the other hand, makes his comments but tries hard to make them agreeable to every one. Each method has its advantages.

Certainly Mr. Pollard's manner has the advantage of directness. His whole account proceeds without the interruptions of too frequent quotations. He is concerned mainly with the war itself rather than with the great mass of public sentiment, influenced by propaganda, which formed a constantly shifting background for the actual fighting. In a book of 388 pages, he necessarily has to be as concise as possible, and to make in his own words his interpretations of the most complex actions. The bringing of the whole story of the war within 20 brief chapters is a feat in itself, though one which will undoubtedly be considerably excelled by many a future writer. Other histories will have to arrange and rearrange all the material still further, with new emphasis from each new viewpoint.

It is even more interesting to compare the tone of Mr. Pollard's book with that of such a journalistic account as "The Way to Victory" by Philip Gibbs. In the latter, there is all the animation of a personal diary, with many descriptive and narrative passages such as an impartial historian could not attempt. Sometimes Mr. McMaster tries to give his pages with a few sentences in the present tense; but this outworn device hardly serves to give any such effect as Mr. Gibbs easily attains. Mr. Pollard's method is almost entirely expository, and hence lacks in vividness. One wonders whether those in the future who will have known nothing of the war from personal experience can get any real grasp of what it all meant from pages of sheer exposition. Such pages will be of more value to the student of the present who needs to see his own experiences in their relation to the general trend of events.

III. Take for instance a paragraph on a single day: "At seven o'clock on the morning of Monday, 21 February, there burst forth on the center of the front a heavier bombardment than any before experienced. The French defenses were obliterated, and five hours later the Germans walked into possession. A counter-attack checked their progress in the afternoon, and the flanks of the French center held out until Brabant and Herbebois throughout that day and the next. But the depression in the center created a salient on either side, and the French could only fight desperate rearward actions while the line was straightened out; by Wednesday morning they were back on a line running due east from Samogneux. But the German pressure on the center was renewed and the French were pressed back to Beaumont and the Bois des Fosses. Ornes on the east and Samogneux on the west had to be abandoned, and on the 24th the Germans were threatening the center of the last of the French lines of defense at Louvemont and Hill 347. Only a desperate rally enabled the French to keep their front intact while their left was withdrawn from Chauvillat and Talou hill to Vacherauville and the Poivre hill, and their right from Bezonvaux and the Bois des Caurières to the Douaumont plateau. On the 25th the Germans launched what they thought was their final attack in the battle for Verdun, and before nightfall the news was telegraphed to Berlin that Fort Douaumont, the key of the last line of defense, had fallen."

Though there is nothing brilliant about that sort of a paragraph, it is adequate as historical exposition. The names it is true, require the close proximity of a map, if one is to follow the line of action. The account, moreover, should straightway be compared with some enervating personal reminiscences of those particular days, diligently sought out by the tireless instructor in history, whose duty it is to correlate the various things that have been written on his subject. In other words, Mr. Pollard's narrative is never quite sufficient of itself.

IV. Mr. Pollard's discussion of the political reactions concerning the Balkans during the war is perhaps more interesting than what he has to say about the great battles themselves. Thus he says in connection with Rumania, "The Rumanian disaster was, however, a severe trial to the confidence and the patience of public opinion. Some critics held that the war had been lost in that campaign; but it was a worthier sentiment than pessimism that gave edge to the popular feeling against the government. Official optimism had not concealed the indecisiveness of the Somme, and few had the vision to discern the deferred dividends which accrued as a bonus to other ministers in the spring. But disappointment with the achievements on the Somme was not so bitter as resentment at the failure of Rumania. Was friendship with the entente desecrated and ways to be fatal to little peoples? One more trusting nation had gone the way of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, and the blow to our self-respect was keenly felt. The public had little knowledge of the real responsibility, but where knowledge is rare suspicion is rife; and a vicarious victim is always required when the actual culprit is out of reach. Englishmen could exact no responsibility for whatever befell in the war except from their own responsible government; and few paused to suspect that if Russia could protect her immediate neighbor, England and France could not save a state from which they were completely cut off both by land and sea. Nor was it open for those who knew the facts to make public comment on the conduct of an ally, and compulsory silence on the part of truth made all the more audible the malicious tongue of slander. Belgium may have been our affair, but the Balkans were that of Russia; and not the wildest of jingoes before the war had dreamt of British forces protecting Rumania. It was indeed the very distance of the danger that induced and enabled us to indulge in a criminalization against the government; for when 18 months later a greater and far more preventable disaster threatened us nearer home, public sense rose superior to the temptation and temper of 1916, and instead of attacking ministers the nation bent its undivided and uncomplicated energies to the task of supporting and helping them out of their dilemma."

That is the sort of interesting comment for which there is little room in a single volume of this sort. For its value it depends upon the actual understanding of the writer. If the reader has confidence in the reasoning on the whole subject, the reasoning is rightly stimulating. The historian has need to be careful in his generalizations; but he does need to generalize somewhat on occasion, as well as to give the specific facts. When one compares Mr. Pollard's

brief history with such more pretentious works as the history by Mr. Simonds, that by Conan Doyle, or "Nelson's History of the War," by John Buchan, one remains the more content with his single volume. It serves its purpose, at least for the present, because it is a compact statement of the main series of events. Later, there will probably be masterpieces of historical writing on this enormous subject, masterpieces such as none of the works already published can pretend to be. It is surprising how soon the mere statement of all this tremendous action can seem dull to read. Perhaps that is because the mass of material is so large as to overwhelm the average writer who attempts to present it. Mr. Pollard is really by no means overwhelmed, and yet his book cannot be said to be highly animated. He has succeeded, however, in what he has attempted, to give "the broad and familiar outlines of the war," which, as he says in his preface, note, have been little affected "by the apologetic deluge which has followed on the peace."

"THE VULGAR ERRORS"

The "Vulgar Errors" as this learned cumbrously titled work is commonly called, appeared first in folio in 1646, with a note by the censor, John Downname dated "March the 14th 1645" and the effect that he found them "much transcending vulgar conceit, and adorned with great variety of matter and multiplicity of readings." Mr. Gosse in his life of Sir Thomas has stated that the book was "well received although with little of the cosmopolitan enthusiasm which had greeted 'Religio Medici.'" The author had, however, no cause to complain, since the book was reprinted four times between 1646 and 1658, the first three editions being reprints. The fourth, however, a quarto edition which contains also Hydriotaphia and Garden of Cyrrus. Browne made numerous additions, an excellent index, marginal notes, and a most marked modernization of spelling, which begins in the Preface and runs throughout the book. Where in 1646, for instance, Browne wrote, "Nor have wee let fall our penne," in 1658 he wrote the same words in modern spelling, and even went so far as to drop the e of his own name upon the title-page: "Verour" becomes "error," the double "ll" is dropped at the end of words like "hexagonal" and whole paragraphs and sections are added to the chapters, without a word of warning to the reader in the Preface or anywhere else.

One reader at least noticed these changes. In a copy of the first edition for which the original seventeenth century owner, Mr. Adams, paid \$5., as he recorded on the title-page, all the additions have been written in, in the margins where possible, where they are too long, on the fly-leaves of the book. Adams therefore was probably too poor to buy a copy of the new edition, and being as a scholar desirous to possess Dr. Browne's work in its latest form, borrowed a copy of the fourth edition and annotated his own in a minute hand with extraordinary care, giving full references in the case of the additions written on the fly-leaves, and asterisks in the text and against those editions written in the margins, as well as elaborate explanations of unusual words. "Hudindity: moisture?" "Tragaacanth: a kind of gum?" "Hyacinth: the red blue called crowtoes?" are examples of this conscientious annotation. "Hierophysics: a dark mystic kind of writing used chiefly (sic) in times past among yee pagan priests and learned of Aegypt to hide there (sic) knowledge from yee vulgar sort. The writing was by making yee forms of beasts and divers other figures which could hardly be understood without exposition or great knowledge in the nature of things; as for example eternitie or everlastingness is expressed by a round circle which hath no end."

It is impossible to enter into more of the curious detail of knowledge and beliefs to be found in this labor of love of a poor seventeenth century scholar, but the interest of the volume does not end here. The signature "Henry Goulburn h's booke Anno Domini 1692" in a delicate hand writing rather old-fashioned for its date shows that it had passed by that time to another and presumably elderly scholar; an almost illegible note signed James Young records another owner not much later; "John Collier's Book" at the foot of the title page points to a fresh change of ownership, about 1740 probably; George Haworth wrote his name a few years later—and if the name on the cover "George Haworth" is any jurisdiction, the said George was a dictatorial person. Jeremiah Law, the next owner, was an illiterate man to judge from his signature, James Greenwood, a self-assertive, at least, he writes his name up and down the fly leaves in very varied lettering, and after heading the address "To the Reader with the words 'James Greenwood's Book, 1796' prefaces the First Book with a couplet of his own:

Let Dr. Browne say whatso'er he will,
"Tis ignorance that brings forth 'Error still.'"

With the Greenwoods this copy, so rich in human interest, probably remained until it passed into the hands of a provincial bookseller in 1915, from whom the writer acquired it at a price, 5s. the same as that given by its original owner in the seventeenth century. It is not too much to say that few higher compliments have ever been paid to an author than this touching bringing of the book up to date when the new edition came out. Adams fulfilled Browne's own desire in the Preface, "To purchase a clear and warrantable body of Truth," and he so believed in his author as to think that the truth came best from him.

OUR POETS

Edward Shanks

In a "Postscript to a Satire on Modern English Poetry"—the satire itself, if written, has not yet been made public—Mr. Edward Shanks, referring to the loss of Brooke and Flecker, finds comfort in the reflection that

Two yet we have; Hodgson and de la Mare
Our poetry survives
And bears new fruit in these most happy lives.

The list is a short one, but, had the name of Mr. W. H. Davies been added to it, it would perhaps have included all—at any rate of established reputation—the appeal of whose work rests on beauty alone (the only permanent basis of artistic appeal) and not on its intellectual content or its novelty. It would have been as complete, that is to say, as Mr. Shanks could with modesty have made it; for he could hardly have included his own name among his chosen few. Yet that name has as good a right as any to be there.

His achievement, even at its highest, may not be quite on the level of the best of Hodgson, de la Mare, or Davies; but he is a good deal younger than any of them, that he has done so much at so early an age holds out almost infinite possibilities. The limpid but precise quality of his verse suggests that he writes easily but not too easily; so that there should be no danger of the stream of his poetry either drying up or expanding into broad and shallow lakes of verbosity. Steady development, moreover, is shown by his three volumes. The "Songs" of 1915 are very plainly a young man's work, full of beauty but rather over-colored, their phrasing sometimes too readily formed, wanting that last drastic revision which a maturer hand would have given them. Against the "Poems" of the following year this charge can by no means be brought. The beauty and warmth are still there, but with those qualities goes a new craftsmanship, a wonderful delicacy of touch. This book also consists largely of songs, and they are such songs as give their author a place among the few true lyricists of our time. To the best of them one may, or rather must, apply an epithet which should rarely be used in criticism: they are perfect. Their scale is small, their range of emotion limited, but on that scale, and within those limits, they say (or rather sing) exactly, and in most fitting form, what their maker intended. "Recollection," for instance, has the exquisite economy of that Japanese poetry which, since it became known in the West, has become the despair of Western poets. Evidently it need not be the despair of Mr. Shanks. In "Recollection" he has made a perfect picture which is a perfect song.

Hawthorne above, as pale as frost,
Against the paling sky is lost;
On the pool's dark sheet below
The candid water-daisies glow.

As I came up and saw from far
The water lilies, such as star,
I thought the may had left its hedge
To float upon the pool's dark edge.

Even lovelier is "Meadow and Orchard":

My heart is like a meadow,
Where clouds over me come,
Whispering the mingled grass and clover
With mingled sun and shadow,
With light that will not stay
And shade that sails away.

Your heart is like an orchard,
That has the sun for ever in its leaf;
Where, on the grass beneath the trees,
There falls the shadow of the fruit
That ripen there for me.

The advance displayed in "The Queen of China and Other Poems" (1919), the book by virtue of which Mr. Shanks became the first winner of the Hawthornden prize, is an advance of range rather than of art. It contains a greater variety of mood, of subject and of form than its predecessor, but not greater beauty. On the contrary, the poet, having grown more experimental, makes more mistakes than of yore. In the sonnet-sequence entitled "The Complaints," for instance, there are some very uncouth and unmusical lines; criticism of which, however, is forestalled by the author himself in the last number of the sequence:

The well-made sonnet takes the azure sea
Proud in her beauty as a halcyon,
Her timbers chosen words, and melody
Piling her sails of rhyme. She passes on
In majesty and calm, but these ray lines
Are like a crazy and a leaky boat,
Clumsily made of warped and twisted plines

That hardly on the troubled waters float.
Now comes an arrogant great wave ahead
That swamps the bunted bow and spumes along;
Into the storm I drift in doubt and dread,
Patient, not brave, enduring, but not strong.

I know not on this huge and angry sea
How far my wretched ship can carry me.
This sonnet, like many others that its author has written on the same Shakespearean model, is so good that it falls as an apology for "warped and twisted" verses elsewhere, for obviously they might have been avoided.

That he should experiment is, however, necessary to a poet's growth; and that in experimenting he should make mistakes is almost inevitable. If his hand is not always so sure, Mr. Shanks strikes deeper notes in some of the poems published with "The Queen of China" than in his earlier books; and, since he is working on more difficult material, his mastery, where he is successful, is the more patent and the more admirable. In the lovely "Fête Galante," for instance, which has much of the charm with none of the morbidity of

Verlaine, the transition of the atmosphere from that of golden summer afternoon to moonlight night is rendered flawlessly. The play of "The Queen of China" itself is not the most interesting thing in the book, but it has the clear lines and colors of a piece of Chinese embroidery; while the long narrative, "The Fireless Town," recalls Marlowe's unique, unfinished poem in the same form, which was the most typical flower of the Renaissance spirit to blossom on English soil.

It is indeed to the men of the Renaissance, and to Keats, their late-born son, that Mr. Shanks is akin. His modernity may take him on wearier journeys than ever lured those serene mortals; but he will always return for refreshment to the sunlit, flower-starred meadows, and perhaps he will always find his truest self there.

QUIET PLEASURE

Hellenic Studies. By Stanley Casson. London: Elkin Mathews. 6s.

There was no need for that "feeling of diffidence" with which Mr. Stanley Casson says that he offers his studies of Greece to the public, for, had the feeling been strong enough to dictate their suppression, the public would have been robbed of a source of genuine, if quiet, pleasure. The studies in question were written before the war, and Mr. Casson looks on them as "juvenilia"; hence his diffidence. But they show no trace of immaturity; being, rather, the fruit of a well-stored and cultivated mind.

Although Mr. Casson speaks rather scornfully of the archaeologists, it is clear that he has profited by their labors; but he knows how to choose what is vital and significant, and to discard the unprofitable minutiae over which the pedants love to wrangle. He is as familiar with the face of the Greece of today as he is with the lore, historical and legendary, of classical times, and he has the skill to relate the one to the other, peopling city and hill and vale with heroes and gods and interpreting the old stories by reference to their enduring setting. He has entered the caves where Pan was worshiped, and formed his own conclusions as to what that worship really signified; he has visited the islands of the Cyclades and delved no little way into the scent of their wonderful, unchronicled culture; he has followed the courses of the rivers and imagined what they meant in the economic life of the country. "It is when one tramps for miles over hard, gray hills and treeless plains that one realizes the immense value and importance of what to ancient and modern Greece, and to us never long absent, and the sound of water becomes a thing of marvelous joy. . . . Antiquity finds an echo in modern Greece in the phrase, 'She is even as cool water,' which is the highest praise that can be given to a beautiful girl."

Mr. Casson's style reflects his subject. He aims at no highly colored effects, never indulges in "fine writing." He has the classical qualities of balance, lucidity and restraint. Of his gift for simple yet telling description, the following is a typical example:

"As one enters the harbor of Syra one sees three conical hills covered over every inch with square, flat-roofed houses, some of which others sky-blue, a few mellow pink; behind them is a background of gray, barren hills; in front is the curving quay of the harbor with its shops, offices and cafes. Ships of every nationality lie in the harbor, great rusted hulks of Italian tramp steamers and diminutive passenger-cargo boats of the 'Cycladic' line lie side by side; here are ships from Marseilles, there one from Denmark, clean and white-painted."

The sense here displayed of the significant facts and contrasts in landscape appears also in the drawings with which the book is illustrated. These are by Mr. P. E. Emerson, the omission of whose name from the titlepage is to be regretted, for his work is so admirably in the spirit of Mr. Casson's that the book may be regarded as a collaboration.

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Beside Full-Flooding Thames

I walked beside full-flooding Thames to-night
Westward; upon my face the sunset fell;
The hour, the spacious evening, pleased me well.
Buoyant the air breathed after rain, and kind
To senses flattered with soft sound and light
Of merry waves that leapt against the wind.
Where, broadly heaving barge and boat at rest,
The River came at flood; from golden skies
Issuing through arches, black upon the West,
To flame before the sunset's mysteries.
Far off to-night as a remembered dream
That different Thames, familiar as a friend,
That youthful Thames, to whom his willows bend
With private whisper; where my boat would come,
Heaped with fresh flowers, and down the cool smooth stream
Follow his green banks through the twilight home.
Far from these paven shores, these haughty towers,
Where wave and beam glorying together run,
As though they would disown those cradling bowers,
And gushed immediate from the molten sun.
Dazzled I turn; and lo, the solemn East
Before me comes. Sort to my eyes, yet bright,
London her vastness stretches in hushed light
Murmuring; wharf and terrace curve afar
Past bridge and steeple, thronging, great with least,
To Paul's high cross that sparkles like a star,
The distant windows glitter; and high o'er them,
Clouds unapproachable, illumined snows,
Tinged with calm fire that blushes like a gem.
As though themselves burned inwardly, repose.
—From "London Visions," by Lawrence Binyon.

Books

No ornament of a house can compare with books; they are constant company in a room, even when you are not reading them.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

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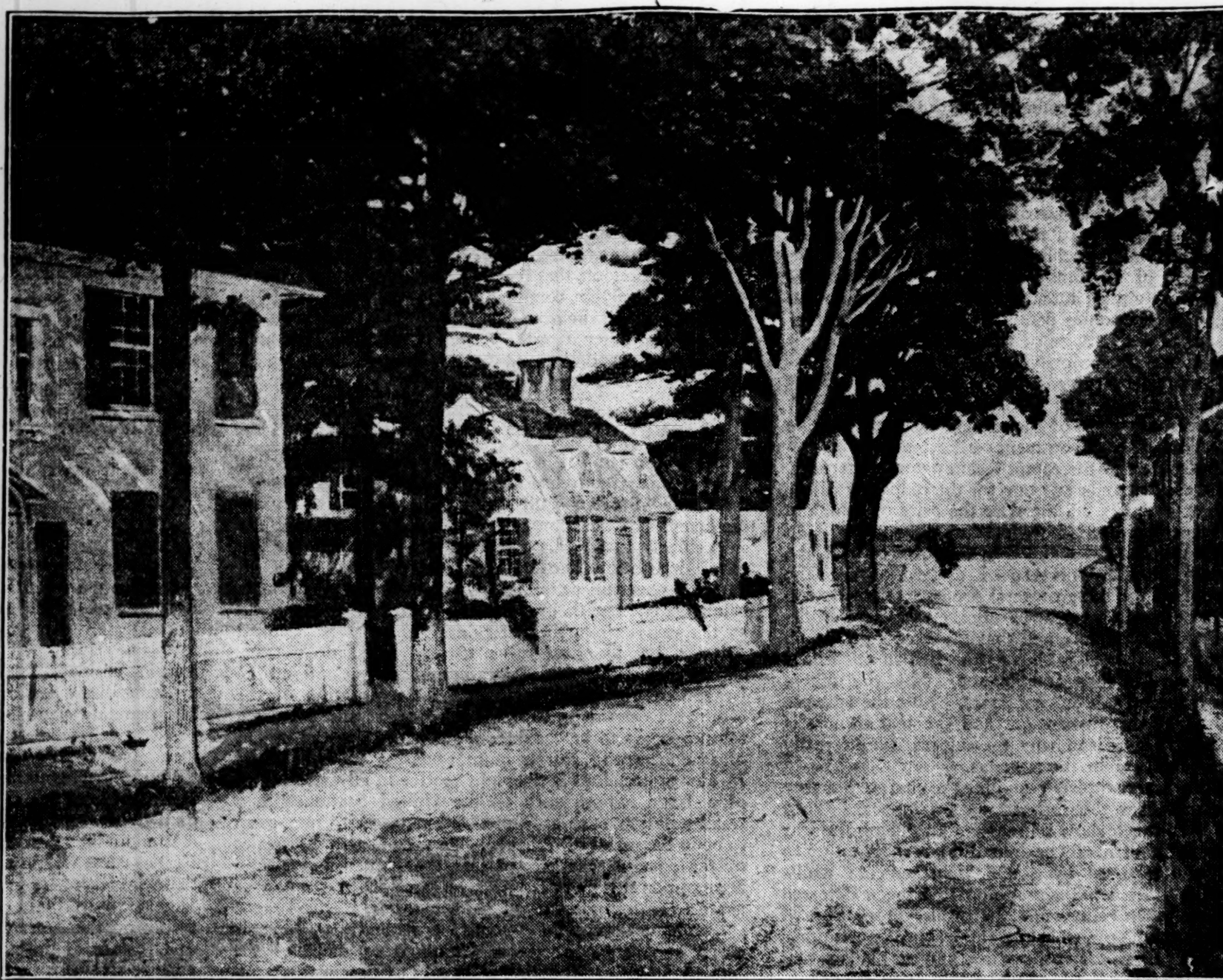
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"The Road to the River," Essex, Connecticut, from the painting by Charles Bittinger

The Story of Essex

That portion of Saybrook which became Essex was called by the Indians Potapauz. It was a very old Indian settlement that occupied the point that juts into the Connecticut just north of Thatchbed Island, and like all Indian villages, it was delightfully situated, in the midst of charming scenery.

It was on the Potapauz Point where the first English settlers built their houses, and where the business of the place was transacted for many generations. As Essex grew in population the village crept up the steep hill, to the west of the lowland, and the homes that were built upon the face and top of the hill are approached by gently sloping, terraced streets. A walk along these streets more than compensates for the effort, for the view is constantly changing and each new view of the river, the coves, the islands and the Lyme shore, to the east of the river, seems more charming than those just enjoyed. The natural beauties of Essex and neighborhood are great, and the native refinement and hospitality of the people are in keeping.

The growth in population of Essex was slow till just before the Revolution, when its shipyards and ropewalk were very busy, as were the merchants, whose storehouses were filled to the eaves. John Tucker began the ship building industry about 1720. From this small beginning there grew up a business so great that there was a time when thirty vessels of various kinds and tonnage were on the stocks at once in the different yards. One of the ship and schooner builders, who did the most business, was Nehemiah Hayden, in 1742. Uriah Hayden, in 1750, was the builder of some of the most famous ships of the Connecticut River, among them being the "Oliver Cromwell," which is said to be the first man-of-war ever owned by the United States. She carried twenty-four guns and was launched in 1775, for the Colony of Connecticut, but was soon after transferred to the National Government.

Trade with the West Indies began at about the same time as ship building and continued for more than a century. When the West Indies trade was the greatest this old warehouse [Abner Parker Warehouse] was never empty. It was frequently filled from ground to roof. The products of the river settlements and large towns were stored in the building till loaded upon ships and schooners outward bound. Just south of the warehouse is Hayden's wharf, upon which stands an old sail-loft, in which smaller boats were built, rigging stretched and sails made, for many years.—George S. Roberts, in "Historic Towns of the Connecticut Valley."

First Days at Sea

Wednesday, Aug. 20th. We had the watch on deck from four till eight this morning. When we came on deck at four o'clock, we found things much changed for the better. The sea and wind had gone down, and the stars were out bright. I stood in the waist on the weather side, watching the gradual breaking of the day, and the first streaks of the early light. Much has been said of the sun-rise at sea; but it will not compare with the sun-rise on shore. It wants the accompaniments of the songs of birds, the awakening hum of men, and the glanc-

ing of the first beams upon trees, hills, spires, and house-tops, to give it life and spirit. But though the actual rise of the sun at sea is not so beautiful, yet nothing will compare with the early breaking of day upon the wide ocean.

There is something in the first grey streaks stretching along the eastern horizon and throwing an indistinct light along the face of the deep, which combines with the boundlessness and unknown depth of the sea around you.

From such reflections as these, I was aroused by the order from the officer, "Forward there! rig the head-pump!" I found that no time was allowed for day-dreaming, but that we must "turn-to" at the first light. Having called up the "idlers," namely carpenter, cook, steward, etc., and rigged the pump, we commenced washing down the decks. This operation, which is performed every morning at sea, takes nearly two hours. After we had finished, swabbed down, and coiled up the rigging, I sat down on the spars, waiting for seven bells, which was the sign for breakfast. The officer, seeing my lazy posture, ordered me to slush the mainmast, from the royal-mast-head, down.

At about two o'clock, we heard the loud cry of "sail ho!" from aloft, and soon saw two sails to windward, going directly athwart our bows. This was the first time that I had seen a sail at sea. I thought then, and have always since, that it exceeds every other sight in interest and beauty. They passed to leeward of us, and out of hailing distance; but the captain could read the names on their sterns with the glass. They were the ship *Helen Mar*, of New York, and the brig *Mermala*, of Boston. They were both steering westward, and were bound in for our "dear native land."

Thursday, Aug. 21st. This day the sun rose clear, we had a fine wind, and everything was bright and cheerful. I had now got my sea legs on, and was beginning to enter upon the regular duties of a sea-life. About six bells, that is, three o'clock, P. M., we saw a sail on our larboard bow. I was very anxious, like every new sailor, to speak her. She came down to us, backed her main-top-sail, and the two vessels stood "head on," bowing and curvetting at each other like a couple of war-horses reined in by their riders. It was the first vessel that I had seen near, and I was surprised to find how much she rolled and pitched in so quiet a sea. She plunged her head into the sea, and then, her stern settling gradually down, her huge bows rose up, showing the bright copper, and her stern, and breast-hooks dripping, like old Neptune's locks, with the brine. Her decks were filled with passengers who had come up at the cry of "sail ho," and who by their dress and features appeared to be Swiss and French emigrants. She hailed us at first in French, but receiving no answer, she tried us in English. She was the ship *La Carolina*, from Havre, for New York. We desired her to report the brig *Pilgrim*, from Boston, for the north-west coast of America, five days out. She then filled away and left us to plough on through our waste of waters. This day ended pleasantly; we had got into regular and comfortable weather, and into that routine of sea-life which is only broken by a storm, a sail, or the sight of land.

From "Two Years Before the Mast," by Richard Henry Dana, Jr.

Sparkling With a Brook

O for a seat in some poetic nook,
Just hid with trees and sparkling
with a brook.
—Leigh Hunt.

Fireflies

Fireflies flicker in the tops of trees,
Flicker in the lower branches,
Skim along the ground,
Over the moon-white lilies
Is a flashing and ceasing of small,
lemon-green stars. . . .
The air all about you
Is slit, and pricked, and pointed with
sparkles of lemon-green flame
Starting out of a background of great
vague trees.

—Amy Lowell.

Edmund Gosse Visits Whittier

I was not prepared to believe Mr. Whittier so difficult to reach as I found him. We arrived early at the dismal railway station of Danvers, and a hack was persuaded to drive us to the entrance of Oak Knoll. All this Massachusetts landscape, doubtless enchanting at other times of the year, is of a most forbidding bleakness in midwinter. The carriage deposited us, and drove off, leaving us to struggle up to the homestead, and we arrived with relief under the great pillars of an ample piazza. Perhaps, in leafy seasons, Oak Knoll may have its charms, but it was distinctly sinister that December morning.

We rang, and after a long pause the front door opened slightly, and . . . at length a hard-featured woman grudgingly admitted us, and showed us, growling as she did it, into a parlor.

Our troubles were then over, for Mr. Whittier himself appeared, with all that report had ever told of gentle sweetness and dignified cordial courtesy. . . . Perhaps because the room was low, he seemed surprisingly tall; he must, in fact, have been a little less than six feet high. The peculiarity of his face rested in the extraordinarily large and luminous black eyes, set in black eyebrows, and fringed with thick black eyelashes curiously curved inwards. This bar of vivid black across the countenance was startlingly contrasted with the bushy snow-white beard and hair, offering a sort of contradiction which was surprisingly and presently pleasing. . . .

His generosity to those much younger and less gifted than himself is well known, and I shall not dwell on the good-natured things which he proceeded to say to his English visitor. He made no profession at any time of being a critic, and his formula was that such and such verse or prose had given him pleasure—"I am grateful to thee for all that enjoyment." It was his charming way of being kind. But I will mention what he said about one book, the "Life of Gray," because I do not remember the published works mentioned in any of the published works of Whittier. He said that he had delighted in that narrative of a life so quiet and so sequestered that, as he put it, it was almost more "Quakerly" than that of any famous member of the Society; and he added that he had been greatly moved by the fullness and the significance of a career which to the outside world might have seemed absolutely without movement. "There was fortune," he went on, "to have that beautiful restful story left to tell after almost all the histories of great men had been so fully made known to readers."

He asked me what and whom I had seen. Had I yet visited Concord? I responded that I was immediately about to do so, and then he said quickly, "Ah, then should have come a little sooner, when we were still

united. . . . and what is Concord without Emerson—"the noblest human being I have known"—and of Longfellow—"perhaps the sweetest. But you will see Holmes," he added. I replied it was my great privilege to be seeing Dr. Holmes every day, and that the night before he had sent all sorts of affectionate messages by me to Mr. Whittier.—From "Portraits and Sketches," by Edmund Gosse.

Concerning Comic Writers

The four chief names for comic humor out of our own language are Aristophanes and Lucian among the ancients, Molière and Rabelais among the moderns. Of the two first I shall say, for I know but little. I should have liked Aristophanes better, if he had treated Socrates less scurvily, for he has treated him most scurvily both as to wit and argument. His *Plutus* and his *Birds* are striking instances, the one of dry humor, the other of airy fancy. Lucian is a writer who appears to deserve his full fame: he has the licentious and extravagant wit of Rabelais, but directed more uniformly to a purpose; and his comic productions are interspersed with beautiful and eloquent descriptions, full of sentiment, such as the exquisite account of the fable of the halcyon put into the mouth of Socrates, and the heroic eulogy on Bacchus, which is conceived in the highest strain of glowing panegyric.

The two authors I proposed to mention are modern, and French. Molière, however, in the spirit of his writings, is almost as much an English as a French author—quite a "barbarian" in all in which he really excelled. He was unquestionably one of the greatest comic geniuses that ever lived; a man of infinite wit, gaiety and invention—full of life, laughter, and whim. But it cannot be denied that his plays are in general mere farces, without scrupulous adherence to nature, refinement of character, or common probability. The plots of several of them could not be carried on for a moment without a perfect collusion between the parties to wink at contradictions, and act in defiance of the evidence of their senses. . . . The rest of his lighter pieces, the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," "Monsieur Pourcigne," "George Dandin," (or Barnaby Rattle), etc., are of the same description—gratuitous assumptions of character, and fanciful and outrageous caricatures of nature.—From "Lectures on the Comic Writers," by William Hazlitt.

Words and Music

"Tell me," I asked an Indian song-poet who had just taught me a song of his composing, "when you made your song, which came first, words or music?"

The Indian stared at me in puzzled surprise. "I made a song," he answered, "a song is words and music—always together." Because Indian poems are therefore really songs, conceived as a very part of the diction and intonation of music, I have endeavored in my translations to hold in minutest detail to the original rhythm and accent, believing that only thus can the Indian verse sing, through an alien tongue, in its true form.—Natalie Curtis. (From "The Path on the Rainbow," edited by George W. Cronyn.)

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THERE is nothing intriguing or difficult in being the keeper of one's brother. Nations and peoples, following Cain's example, repudiate responsibility and ask: "Am I my brother's keeper?" Knowing God as the one Mind expressed by perfect idea bestows the joy of constructive activity. This is brotherliness. As the individual who maintains the right of man is his brother's keeper, so, among nations, the state that adheres to and expresses Principle, exercises the mandatory in its true meaning. The understanding of the mandate of Mind would unfold to all nations the harmonious interrelationship that can only be realized through unity with Principle.

The oneness of cause and effect is incomprehensible to the concept of existence that attributes a material offspring to Spirit. Accordingly Cain, governed by his misconception, yielded to the passions of the suppositional human mind and killed his brother, whereas had he rejected the suggestions of jealousy and resentment through a higher understanding of God and his creation, Cain would have found himself, not the slayer but the keeper of his brother. Just to know God and His idea as the everpresent reality is guarding and helping one's brother. It is interesting to note in the Cain and Abel narrative that the word translated "keeper" in referring to Abel as a "keeper of sheep" is "raah," to tend a flock, to feed sheep, but that used by Cain, "shamar," to guard, protect, preserve, contains the added implication of ethical effort.

Untrue malicious animal magnetism absurdly attempts to kill the divine idea and follows its wanton act by a deliberate lie, thus intensifying the acceptance of the belief in a power apart from God. But the divine idea, appearing to human understanding either as a person, or impersonally, rebukes carnality by activity in accord with Principle. Instead of making his own demonstration by living in obedience to the law of God, Cain attacked his brother. The mortal who attempts to destroy simply invites his own destruction. If annihilation is accepted as a quality of thinking, it cannot but be manifested in all directions, for one cannot think life for himself and annihilation for another. Creative thinking, in other words, thinking that reflects Principle, is constructive thinking.

No advantage can ever be secured at cost to another, as Cain proved when he was "cursed from the earth." Bitterly he learned that the lie of matter which he accepted and by which he expected to benefit was essentially the very transgression that drove him from God's presence and separated him from the understanding of God, or Principle, and His spiritual creation—a necessary concomitant of salvation. Similarly this malicious animal instinct that attempts the destruction of good is "a fugitive and a vagabond" "in the earth," without place, position, or power. This condemnation of a lie, whatever its motive, is forever immediate and sure.

Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 34 of "No and Yes": "The blood of Christ speaketh better things than that of Abel." With the advent of Christ Jesus, who comprehended and proved life spiritual, wholly independent of matter, it was demonstrated that man is saved through the blood of Christ, the life-giving understanding of man's oneness with Spirit. The sacrifice Jesus made for his brother was the recognition that the divine idea is all the brother there is, and this knowledge healed the sick and sinning. Therefore his teaching turns one away from the limited sense of human relationship to the contemplation of the compound idea of Spirit.

Thus the followers of Christ, in order to see, or understand, the real man, must sacrifice, eliminate, any false suggestion that claims to lie about man. Nations, likewise, instead of lustful for power and conquest and abiding in an attitude of suspicious distrust of other nations, must sacrifice their material conceptions and fears to find God and His idea as the one government everywhere expressed. It is not surprising that newly-born nations seeking liberty and freedom should apprehend that the mandatory of some powerful commonwealth might retrograde into a protectorate. If, however, society would recognize God as the only mandator, and the mandatory as God's will inevitably manifest, righteous government would be found a present reality through whatever agency expressed. The less nations and individuals seek to control other individuals and nations, leaving them free to the administration of Principle, the better it is for mankind.

Sacrifice is only effective when understood to signify the giving up of a false sense of life for the true. On page 541 of "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy makes this statement: "Jealous of his brother's gift, Cain seeks Abel's life, instead of making his own gift a higher tribute to the Most High." This making one's life a tribute to God by resolutely refusing to believe the sense testimony about man is the sacrifice that Christian Science inculcates. Thus neither nations nor people need fear sacrificing themselves for others because in relinquishing their materialistic viewpoint they not only benefit others but themselves as well. So the fear of loss to themselves through doing good to others would be reversed and the

practice of the Golden Rule prevail in the commercial and political relations of the world. It is a metaphysical fact that only in saving his brother, thinking rightly about him, can a man save himself, just as it is conversely true that in saving himself by demonstrating Spirit, does a man save his brother. This is so because of the universality of the application of the knowledge that God and His idea is all the reality there is. Being the keeper of one's brother in the way of God's appointing can never be misconstrued as autocracy, for God, in whose government there is no place for evil, is ever the preserver of man. So may the world rejoice in the verity of Jesus' prayer: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

Cowper at a Picnic

Yesterday se'nnight we all dined together in the "Spinney"—a most delightful retirement, belonging to Mrs. Throckmorton of Weston. Lady Austen's lackey, and a lad that waits on me in the garden, drove a wheelbarrow full of eatables and drinkables to the scene of our Fête Champêtre. A board laid over the top of the wheelbarrow served us for a table, our diningroom was a root-house lined with moss and ivy. At six o'clock the servants, who had dined under a great elm tree upon the ground, at a little distance, boiled the kettle. We then took a walk into the wilderness, about half a mile off, and were at home again a little after eight, having spent the day together from noon till evening without one cross occurrence, or the least weariness of each other. . . . —William Cowper.

At Cromer

On the green downs at Cromer I sat to see the view.
On an open space of herbage, where the ling and fern had parted,
Betwixt the tall white lighthouse towers, the old and the new.
Below me lay the wide sea, the scarlet sun was stooping,
And he dyed the waste water, as with a scarlet dye.
And he dyed the lighthouse towers; every bird with white wing stooping
Took his colors, and the cliffs did, and the yawning sky.
Over grass came that strange flush, and over ling and heather,
Over flocks of sheep and lambs, and over Cromer town;
And each filmy cloudlet, crossing drifted like a scarlet feather
Torn from the folded wings of clouds, while he settled down.
—Jean Ingelow.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1920

EDITORIALS

Senator Harding on Firmer Ground

SO FAR as there are Republicans in the United States who look upon the League of Nations idea, in some form, as the organization of the world on a peace basis, they may take new courage from the Republican presidential nominee's speech of last Saturday setting forth his views with respect to the foreign policy of the United States. That speech is distinctly nearer the acceptance of world organization as contemplated in the League of Nations covenant than was the speech of acceptance delivered in July. Where that earlier speech was evasive, temporizing, this last speech gives something definite to go on. Though it shows no more favor to the League of Nations idea on the basis laid down by President Wilson than did the July speech, it leaves no doubt, as did that earlier speech, as to where the Republican standard-bearer stands with respect to American cooperation in organizing the world for peace. In its greater definiteness, this speech will no doubt bring relief to thousands of Republicans who, generally favorable to the League idea and regarding proper handling of that idea as a necessary great step in world progress, were left in uncertainty by the July utterance. They could have little else than misgivings as to the Republican purposes then, but they now have something like a tangible program, a definite statement of purpose. It is a purpose that no longer seems to be narrowly nationalistic. It definitely acknowledges the need for the nations to associate themselves together in a fashion that will substitute reason for warfare as a means of settling points of difference.

If this speech can fairly be taken to indicate a more advanced Republican position, it must mean that the Republican Party managers have become conscious of a pro-League sentiment throughout the country that cannot safely be denied. That such a sentiment has been in existence has been too often stated, too often manifested through individual assertions and the resolutions passed by great representative organizations, to be doubted now. To have run counter to that sentiment would have been, after all, for the Republican Party to have allowed partisan feeling to have left it into a program of inconsistency. What Senator Harding now makes clear is that the Republican Party, although definitely arraigning itself against the Wilson idea of world organization, agrees that the organization in proper form is altogether to be desired.

This, of course, is a great point. It makes things clearer. Months ago, a well-known British diplomatist, presumably acting as spokesman for official sentiment amongst the principal signatories to the League covenant, intimated that the presence of the United States in the League would be of such significance that this country could reasonably be allowed to state its own terms in joining. That intimation has never been gainsaid, and Senator Harding now reverts to it, obviously with a disposition to take full advantage of it in whatever part he may find it necessary to play in dealing with the League idea on behalf of the United States. Undoubtedly he stands for a body of American opinion which holds that the best interests of the United States would be jeopardized by United States acceptance of the covenant as proposed by President Wilson. But if the signatories to the covenant, as a going concern, do not object to such reservations on the part of the United States as may be necessary to meet the objections of that body of the electorate which sympathizes with Senator Harding, there is little point in opposition to the reservations on the part of pro-League sympathizers. Senator Harding favors an approach to world organization, and a proper association of the nations, through the development of the idea of the Hague tribunal. There seems to be no reason to oppose this sort of organization, providing only that it goes far enough; providing, indeed, that it leads to a working organization, efficacious to obviate wars and to provide the means for general participation by the nations in the great cooperative activities of peace.

Yet when all is done that can be done with a program based on the Hague plan, there will still be the League of Nations actually in existence, already effective as an international organizing force. Those who arrive, somewhat tardily perhaps, at the idea of world organization by way of the Hague plan, can hardly, even later than now, ask the nations which have made the League a going concern to retrace their steps, to give over League activities, or to nullify so much of world organization as they shall already have effected. Somehow, without much question, the Hague plan, if it shall prove to be the acceptable plan for the United States, must needs find a way to be itself absorbed into the present League of Nations, or itself to absorb that League.

No friend of the League of Nations will be likely to contend that Senator Harding fairly states the purport or possibilities of the League in referring to it as an offensive and defensive alliance. Yet his speech certainly improves the general situation with respect to the League idea. It absolves the candidate and his party from the foolishness of a separate peace with Germany. It pledges them, while seeking to give first consideration to the rights and interests of America, as in duty bound, to make that quest potent also for the rendering of assistance and fulfilling of moral obligations with respect to the rest of the world. It definitely sets this country against following a narrow selfish interest in world relationships. It leaves little room for doubt that the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, recognize the inevitableness of world fraternity, and national acceptance of the main idea that underlies the League.

Case for the Miners in Great Britain

WHATEVER is to be said for or against the proposal to nationalize the coal mines in Great Britain, there is nothing to be gained, but a very great deal to be lost, by any attempt to suppress the facts in regard to one side or

the other. Nevertheless, there can be no question that the case for the miners, in connection with the great strike which is at present threatened throughout the country, has not received fair presentation in the press, but that, on the contrary, a quite definite effort has been made in certain quarters to prejudice public opinion contrary to the miners' claims. The fact of the matter is, of course, that where the question of nationalization is concerned, the miners are in a peculiarly strong position. The majority report of the commission appointed by the government about eighteen months ago to inquire into the whole question was quite definitely in favor of nationalization. And yet in spite of this fact the government refused to accept the majority report of its own commission, and adopted in its stead the minority report, which favored the continuance of private ownership.

The immediate cause of the present threatened strike is the rejection by the government of the demands formulated by the miners at the recent Leamington conference. Amongst these demands was one for the reduction of the recent increase of 14s. 2d. a ton on the price of coal, and for a further increase of wages for all workers. As regards the reduction demanded in the price of coal, the miners claim that an increase of 14s. 2d. a ton in the price has raised the mine owners' profits to £30,000,000 annually, whereas in the year before the war these profits amounted to £14,000,000, and that the excess profits on high-priced export coal falling to the British exchequer amounts to no less than £66,000,000. This the miners declare is a special tax on coal users, whilst the advance price shared by the government and the coal owners is put forward as a reason why the miners cannot justly expect any increase in their wages.

Then the miners utterly repudiate the charge that they are responsible for the reduced output in coal. They point out with much show of reason that during the war the development of new workings did not measure up to the standard required by sound management; whilst doubtfulness as to what was going to happen deterred mine owners from reinvesting the proper proportion of the earnings of the mines in the extension of operations, additional plant, improvement of mechanical haulage and other investments, all of which would have tended to increase the present output. They contend that many of the mines are at present short of equipment and that much valuable time and labor is wasted in doing by hand what ought to be done by machinery or mechanical appliances of various kinds. If the mines were nationalized along the lines laid down in the Sankey report, which the government failed to adopt, the miners maintain that the immediate improvement in the equipment of the mines which should be effected would result in a greatly increased output; whilst as to the statement frequently made, that the miners are earning fabulous wages, they deny it and point out that the average wages amongst miners does not exceed 18 shillings a day, and that very much higher rates prevail in other trades. Finally they point to the shameful housing conditions imposed upon so many of the miners, and insist that this, amongst others, is a state of things which must be remedied. Such, briefly, is the case for the miners, as it was outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London the other day. Opinions may legitimately vary as to its merits, but there can be no question as to the fact that it is entitled to the fullest and fairest presentation.

The Zionist Conference in London

THAT was a very remarkable gathering which assembled in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, recently, on the occasion of the annual Zionist conference. Delegates were present from all parts of the world, and many of them must have had serious difficulties to overcome in the way of travel in order to reach their destination, for not only were such countries as the United States and the British dominions represented in considerable force, but practically all the new European states sent delegates. Poland, indeed, had no fewer than 40 representatives, whilst delegates came from Lithuania, Latvia, Courland, White Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, Bessarabia and Tchecho-Slovakia.

More, perhaps, than any other gathering of the kind, held within the last three years, the Zionist conference in London, this year, sounded the note of triumph. Ever since Mr. Balfour's memorable announcement, in the November of 1917, to the effect that it was the policy of the British Government to favor the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, Zionists all over the world have been full of confidence that their hope was sure to be realized. Three years ago, however, this hope rested on a promise. The war was not yet over, and, after the war, there was the tremendous work of settlement to be done, treaty making and treaty signing, with all the ebb and flow in the way of realization attendant on such matters. When the conference met in London, the other day, all these things had been left behind, and the inauguration of a Jewish national home in Palestine was well on its way. "We meet in London," said the chairman of the conference, "the center of Zionism, and on the threshold of realization. Palestine has been restored to Israel. The Jews have regained their place amongst the nations of the world."

The same idea of achievement was brought out by Dr. Weizmann, who has himself done so much for the cause of Zionism. Already, he declared, there had been set up in Palestine, under Sir Herbert Samuel, a great Jew and a great administrator, a government in the closest sympathy with all the aspirations of Zionists, and charged to render them every possible assistance. No internal obstacles now existed to prevent them from settling down to the work of reconstruction and of building up the Jewish National home.

If, however, triumph was the dominant note, the speakers clearly realized that what had been achieved only marked the end of a stage. It was indeed peculiarly satisfying to see how wholeheartedly the conference devoted itself to the task of grappling with the many problems which still remain to be solved before the great project can be said to be securely launched. The question of finance and the question of immigration are two problems which will call for much ability and devotion for their successful solution. Above all, perhaps, there is the

question of securing the good will and cooperation of those other races which today constitute the main population of Palestine. The question is of no little difficulty. At present, the Jews in Palestine are very much in a minority, but the aim and purpose of Zionism is to encourage Jews all over the world to emigrate to Palestine so that, within a few years, this minority may be transformed into a substantial majority. In these circumstances, it is particularly welcome to have it emphasized, as it was in London, that the policy of Zionism toward the Arab and Christian communities in Palestine would be one of "mutual help and solidarity." The hope of Zionism, in other words, is that Christian, Jew and Muhammadan will work side by side in the building-up of a state which each may regard as a common possession.

Government in Santo Domingo

THE problem of a proper government for Santo Domingo apparently has not yet been solved. At present the United States is still acting as a receiver to handle the finances of the country, which would not itself object so seriously to this arrangement if it were not for the naval occupation that has superseded entirely the old national government. The outcome of this situation is being watched with great interest, of course, not only by the various republics of South America and Central America but by those other nations which do not see clearly why the United States has not as yet entered the League of Nations. Just what the application of the Monroe Doctrine is to the problems of the twentieth century needs to be considerably clarified for the benefit of all concerned. Surely mutual helpfulness rather than further aggressions is the right motive in all the dealings of a large nation, such as the United States, with a smaller nation, such as Santo Domingo, which may seem to be in the midst of difficulties. In the Cuban difficulties of the past, it was proved that the United States was acting upon this right basis. The same proof can now be given to satisfy all the onlooking nations.

Order will not be restored permanently so long as either the people of Santo Domingo or those of the United States are thinking primarily of financial considerations. Undoubtedly the trouble arose in the first place because of greedy exploitation on the part of office holders in Santo Domingo, as well as because of the apprehensions of outside business interests, which were likewise engaged in exploiting the resources of the country for selfish purposes. Real development is, of course, quite different from mere exploitation. From the times of the earliest explorers of the West Indies to the present, adventurous exploitation has had to give way to real development before any permanently settled conditions could be achieved. One of the purposes of the Monroe Doctrine was to put an end to greed and disorder and to establish some basis for international cooperation in the new hemisphere. This cooperation has succeeded whenever and wherever it has really been understood and practiced; it has failed, in some cases, only because of lack of comprehension of the true aim.

Santo Domingo, in order to meet its obligations properly and to govern itself effectively, will have to advance beyond that state of things where a citizen takes a gun when he goes into politics. That way of engaging in political activity would not greatly concern other nations, if it were not that internal chaos can never be separated from external relationships. In one sense, it is the concern of the whole world that general order shall be maintained everywhere. It is only as to the way in which this order is to be maintained that there is still considerable disagreement. In the case of Santo Domingo, undoubtedly, order will be developed just in proportion as all concerned see that the aim of the United States is neither mere financial gain nor the perpetuation of military control. Orderly reasoning must take the place of the disorder; and there is no really orderly reasoning as long as citizens of either country think largely of government as a means of selfish exploitation.

Mountain Cabins

FROM the distance, a cabin in the woods is always attractive. If, as one approaches it, he finds that the door and windows are gone, the sunlight shines through the roof, and there is no flooring, one may not be inclined to spend the night in its rather doubtful shelter. Still, the fact that it once was a shelter makes it interesting, with its rusty remnants of a stove, its bunk of pine boughs put there not so long ago by some shepherd who was grateful to find even such a stopping-place as this, and its miscellaneous lot of old tin cans. Somebody once found this particular spot in the mountains important enough for the erection of the cabin; so, the cabin itself deserves more than a passing glance from those who nowadays ramble over the upper reaches. Then, too, if a prospector or a woodcutter could even last month or last year make his bunk here, ordinary "hikers" with their blankets on their backs can do likewise if need be.

Not all of the mountain cabins are falling to ruin. Often in the Rockies or the Sierras one comes across an old structure of huge logs that is almost as good as it ever was. Indeed, sometimes a shack made of rough boards or shakes is kept in a sort of repair by those who frequently have occasion to make use of it. Once in a while such a place will still have a usable skillet or some tin plates and knives and forks; or, again, it may have, tucked away somewhere, as though intended for the next comer, whoever he may be, a can of tomatoes or of corn. A mountain cabin is always as hospitable as it knows how to be. It would take a Lord Dunsany properly to celebrate its possibilities, as a building suitable for adventure.

In some of the mountains that are frequently ascended there are cabins of quite a different sort, definitely intended to be occupied, stocked with utensils and provisions, and carefully locked. Sometimes at the very top of a mountain that is used as a point of observation, there is such a structure, like a ship's cabin, made solid among the rocks. In other places, shelter huts are made of bags, filled with sand, and thoroughly tarred on the outside. Then, again, there are cabins that have been constructed by various mountain clubs, such as the rock shelter near the top of Mt. Monadnock in New Hampshire, or the

house at the summit of the Camel's Hump in the Green Mountains of Vermont. In the Yosemite, of course, there are such cabins, notably in and around the Tuolumne meadows, for use mainly in the winter. Even if the house for climbers is kept locked, it is possible to obtain a key from the proper source before one begins the climb.

In any case, a cabin in the mountains gives one a sense of friendliness in the midst of solitude. A wild region, utterly without evidences of the effort of previous mountaineers, is for those who feel that they must be real pioneers in their explorations. Where there is a shack now and then, one may feel a greater comradeship in adventure. Tastes will vary. Some people prefer to be first in their discoveries, whereas others are content to rediscover. Perhaps the average man from the city, on his vacation in the early autumn, will be of the latter sort. In that case, he will be interested in such cabins as he finds in the mountains.

Editorial Notes

PUBLIC opinion has learned much in affairs international since the signing of the armistice with Germany, and the experience will no doubt be apparent in the Assembly of the League of Nations, summoned by President Wilson to meet at Geneva on November 15, when forty-five nations will send representatives to discuss the world's business. One of the most significant matters awaiting discussion by the assembly is that of mandates. The mandate clause of the covenant, according to Lord Robert Cecil, who contributed much in framing the document, has actually been less observed than any other. Among other examples, he cites that of the peoples formerly under Turkish rule who, in direct contravention of the covenant, have not been properly consulted in the matter of their "mandatories." Both Great Britain and France come within Lord Robert's criticism as thwarting the original intention of the covenant in this respect. It is generally recognized that the mandate idea will be submitted to the supreme test at the forthcoming meeting, and friends of peace in all nations will hope that it will emerge stronger, better defined and better equipped with the elements of permanency.

NO SOONER had the Tennessee Legislature fulfilled the complete ratification of the suffrage amendment than Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, issued this inspiring statement which amounts to a platform for American women: "We must set our strong American shoulders against intolerance wherever it may be. Intolerance anywhere will cause the crumbling of any foundation. The great war was the result of many causes, but, after all, the one great cause was intolerance. No sooner has one step of freedom been gained than those who suffered from intolerance themselves become intolerant and try to prevent the next step. Let us unite upon that principle and give our efforts, our every thought and energy to making this everybody's world." The newly enfranchised women will, without doubt, find this a wholly good rule to go by, no matter how novel it is as regards past history.

Now that women have the vote in Great Britain, what will they do with it? That is a question the skeptic is fond of asking. Let the women speak for themselves. Said one of the delegates at a recent congress of the Women's Cooperative Guild in London: "If we had working women in the House of Commons, do you think we should have had such a mad race of high prices as we have had during the last few years?" There is the answer in a nutshell. And that answer also explains the apprehension of the profiteers. Women are no longer deprived of that powerful vehicle of expression embodied in the Legislature, and if they even succeed in keeping prices down to a reasonable level they will have more than justified the extension of the franchise.

PERHAPS it is only natural for the Socialist nominee for the United States presidency to feel and to say that the old-line party candidates are artificial in their performance. But when, from his own peculiar position behind prison bars, he declares that they "get their inspiration from the toms," he must have a care, or somebody will be accusing him of throwing a stone from a glass house.

PROF. KARL BROCKHAUSEN of Vienna University is decidedly disgruntled. He says that the Austrian capital is governed by foreigners. Well, Vienna always was sensitive on that point, and in the notorious days of a recent Bürgermeister, a "foreign" name over a tradesman's window was quite sufficient to excite his virtuous indignation. But Professor Brockhausen is thinking not of the non-Austrian tradesman, but of that allied body, the Reparations Commission of nine nations, which is now occupying 200 rooms in one of the ministries in order to decide the fate of down-and-out Austria. The poor professor waxes wrath when he thinks that the West has come to pluck the "financial, after the political, fruits of victory," seeing that it was always Austria that saved the now ungrateful West from the East. This allusion to the repeated invasion of Europe by the Turks and their defeat under the walls of Vienna is, to say the least, inopportune. Only a short time ago Austria was actually leagued with her old eastern enemy to destroy the West!

FOOTBALL as conducted in the United Kingdom is a proposition differing entirely from the game as known on the other side of the Atlantic. Not only in the technique of the sport itself, which varies so widely as to be hardly recognizable out of its environment, but in the manner in which clubs are organized and honors won, does the American form—"Rugby," so styled—differ from English Rugby and Association. If the game has undergone a thorough revision in mode of play since the introduction to the United States, no less a change has been effected by the British in forming leagues of representative clubs, as in cricket; their championships are therefore gauged on a sound percentage basis, not in haphazard fashion. So the honors that go with the evolution of this particular sport appear to be about even.